REGD. NO. B. 1035

Sunday Edition

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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XXII NO 11— BOMBAY SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

HEAPS OF RUINS, A HEART-RENDING SIGHT

—MAHATMAJI

Problem Baffles Efforts Of Best Workers

GANDHIJI'S BIHAR TOUR IMPRESSION

Confers With Malaviya On Relief Measures

PATNA, Mar. 17.

"My impression is that for what used to be for me a fair land, I witnessed a land of desolation" thus declared Gandhiji in the course of an interview this morning giving impressions of his tour of the earthquake area in North Bihar. He said, "Motihari, Hajipur, Lalganj and Muzaffarpur are the places which I visited before other places."

HEART-RENDING SIGHT

"I have no recollection of having visited them before. In Motihari, I lived for several months, that being my headquarters during my stay in Champaran in 1916. To see in these places houses after houses in a dilapidated condition and in heaps of ruins was a heart-rending sight for me. Fields after fields are covered with sand. The problem of restoring conditions to anything like those prevailing before the earthquake is calculated to baffle the combined efforts of best workers in the land. In the midst, however, of this desert, it was a matter of joy for me to meet representatives of different relief societies including those representing Government and I find that they are working more or less in consultation with one another, all having one thing in view, namely the relief to the distressed people to the best of their ability.

TALKS WITH MALAVIYAJI.

Pandit Malaviya who arrived here last night had a long discussion with Gandhiji this morning regarding the earthquake situation and relief measures. Interviewed by the Associated Press, Pandit Malaviya said that he would attend the meeting of the reconstituted Relief Committee to-morrow, and then leave for tour of earthquake area and for Monghyr, Dharbhanga and Muzaffarpur.—A. P.

MALAVIYA AND MAHATMA CONFER

Panditji To Remain In Bihar For Week

PATNA, March 17.

Pandit Malaviya accompanied by his Secretary Mr. Trilochan Pant reached Patna last night from Benares and immediately paid a visit to Mahatmaji.

He met Gandhiji again this morning and discussed with him the situation brought about by the earthquake.

Pandit Malaviya attends the meeting of the All India Board of Bihar Relief Committee to-morrow and leaves for tour in Monghyr, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga on Monday.

He returns to Benares after one week.—(United Press).

DR. KITCHLEW RELEASED

Leaves Multan Immediately For Lahore

MULTAN, March 17.

Dr. Saif-Uddin Kitchlew, who was sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment in connection with Civil Disobedience movement was released from the Multan Central Jail this morning.

He was received by the Congress Workers at the jail gate and and was garlanded.

Dr. Kitchlew leaves for Lahore to-night.—(United Press.)

DR. KITCHLEW'S SYMPATHY WITH BIHAR

LAHORE, March 17.

Dr. Kitchlew, after his release, was interviewed. He wanted time to study the political situation. He however, was not at all disappointed but rather felt stout of heart.

Dr. Kitchlew expressed the greatest sympathy with Bihar Earthquake sufferers, but said he was pleased to see that the country had taken up relief work.—A.P.

CALCUTTA MAYOR IN PATNA

PATNA, Mar. 17.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, the Mayor of Calcutta, with Dr. B. C. Roy arrives here to-morrow morning to attend the meeting of the reconstituted Bihar Central Relief Committee.

HUTS GUTTED.

The Central Relief Committee reports that 300 huts built for people affected by plague at Bettiah have been destroyed by fire.—A. P.

NO BAN ON ENTRY OF VISITORS

Kashmir Government Denies Press Report

SIALKOT, March 17.

The Kashmir Government has issued the following communique:—A local newspaper of Lahore published the alarming news that His Highness' Government had issued special orders warning people not to enter or leave the state territories so long as agitation lasted in Jammu and Kashmir and that in consequence of that, some of the lorries which had left for Kashmir with passengers had to return.

The report further stated that traffic had been totally closed. There is absolutely no truth in this report which is as mischievous as it is false.

No such orders have been issued by His Highness Government nor has the traffic been closed for a single day. The Kashmir season having commenced, visitors are going there in large numbers as usual. The rumour seems to have been set afloat by mischiefmongers as a piece of malicious propoganda against the state to frighten away the intending visitors. All the intending visitors may be assured that complete peace prevails in Kashmir and the agitation is practically at an end.—A. P.

Mr. R. B. Desai, Managing Director of the Bombay Petroleum Co., Ltd., has sailed for Genoa on the 12th instant by S.S. "Victoria"

Baroda.—News has been received that a Conference of Vijapur Taluka Prajamandal of Mehsana section, will be held at a very early date to discuss the losses to crops due to frost and devise means of relief.

TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT

Austria's Independence To Be Affirmed

TRIUMPH FOR IL DUCE'S IDEAL?

ROME, March 17.

The Tripartite Agreement will be signed at 4 p.m. by Sgr. Mussolini, Dr. Dollfuss and Dr. Goemboes. The agreement consists of two protocols dealing with political and economic affairs, respectively. It is understood it affirms the independence of Austria, and the intention of the three Powers is to collaborate for the economic advancement of the Danubian countries.

Other countries, notably France, Germany and the Little Entente, will be invited to adhere. Sgr. Mussolini always desired Central Europe freed from the domination of any one Power, and while the agreement will probably entail substantial Italian economic concessions it represents a triumph for Sgr. Mussolini's idea of Central European appeasement.—Reuter's Special.

Three-Power Agreement Signed

ROME, March 17.

The Three-Power Agreement was signed by Sgr. Mussolini, Dr. Dollfuss and Dr. Gomboes at 1708 G.M.T.—Reuter's Special.

Ajmer.—Five Bengal detenus were brought here on Saturday afternoon under the escort of one Indian Inspector and ten Gurkhas.—A. P.

DISARMAMENT NOTES

German Reply's Conciliatory Tone

"MISAPPREHENSIONS OF FRANCE"

LONDON, March 18.

Both France and Germany are despatching disarmament notes to-day.

The French Note, which promised during Capt. Eden's visit to Paris will be transmitted to the Ambassador in London after it has been approved by the Council of Ministers.

The German Note, which is a reply to the French "aide memoire" is couched in conciliatory language, and says Germany still believes that pre-requisites for accord exist, and only determination is needed.

The note suggests that France seems to be labouring under misapprehensions on several points, and says that Germany's relations with the League may be discussed as soon as disarmament is settled. Germany sees two possible means of agreement—either a five-year arms truce or an agreement on some measure of partial disarmament for a longer period.—Reuter's Special.

VICEROY'S FUND TOPS 33 LAKHS

DELHI, Mar. 17.

The Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund totals Rs. 33,29,386-12-6.—United Press.

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister t In London

LONDON, March 17.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister arrived in London looking very fit. He said, despite the illness which had curtailed his visit, the Tanganyika tour was quite successful.—Reuter's Special.

Rs. 1,90,000 SENT SO FAR TO RAJEN BABU

Only Rs. 4,539 Required To Make Up Rs. 2 Lakhs

On Saturday, another instalment of Rs. 10,000 was sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad, making the total sent so far Rs. 1,90,000.

On Saturday our readers contributed Rs. 2,061, making the total collections up-to-date Rs. 1,95,461.

Imports In India Decrease By 17 P. C.

Export Increase By 12 P. C.

Improvement In India's Balance Of Trade Continues

LONDON, March 17.

Imports in India decreased by 17 per cent, exports including re-exports increased by 12 per cent between 1/4 and 31/12 1933, compared with the corresponding period of 1932, declares the Senior Trade Commissioner in India, in a survey of India's trade.

Both imports and exports treasure decreased. The improvement of India's balance of trade continues. The adverse balance of merchandise of 2-3/4 crores of rupees in the first nine months of 1932/33 changed to a favourable balance of 25-1/2 crores of rupees in 1933, while exports of gold amounted to 35-1/4 crores resulting in a favourable total visible trade-balance of 61.46 crores. The per centage of reduced trade obtained by the United Kingdom increased from 35.8 to 41.3, despite contraction in the market for piecegoods and iron and steel. This partly is result of the Ottawa Agreement.—Reuter.

Burma's Claim For Half Of Export Duty On Rice

PLIGHT OF CATALONIA

State Of Emergency Proclaimed

FEAR OF STRIKE SITUATION AGGRAVATING

BARCELONA, March 17.

A precautionary state of emergency proclaimed throughout Catalonia, under which the civil authorities, without transferring powers to the military are able to enlist military aid. The situation arising from the continued strike of all employees in the electric light power stations is grave, and likely be serious. Power stations at present are manned and guared by troops.

Instances of intimidation are reported at Tarrasa, where Municipal employees were prevented from lighting street lamps. The electric rail-strike begins midnight.—Reuter.

INSULL TO BE FREED AT ONCE

Athens Papers Criticise Action Of Govt.

(Special Cable).

ATHENS, March 17.

Samuel Insull on board the "Maiotis" is reported to be very weak and depressed. The vessel is not expected at Piracus before late in the afternoon.

The Minister of Interior states on arrival Insull will be free to proceed immediately even in the same boat after his papers are endorsed by the competent authorities. Morning papers vigorously criticise the Government's action for bringing Insull back.

RUMOUR OF INSULL'S ARREST DENIED

ATHENS, March 19.

The rumour that Samuel Insull was under arrest on board the "Maiotis" is emphatically denied by Premier Tsaldaris, who said to Reuter's correspondent that Insull's return was required, because although under supervision he escaped and broke the laws governing the entry and departure of aliens.

An inquiry would be held after his return, whereafter he must leave and would be free to go anywhere.

Meanwhile it is reliably learned that Insull has obtained a Rumanian visa.—Reuter.

On Saturday the Three Papers Fund had reached the total of

Rs. 1,95,461

GUN-SHOT WOUND MYSTERY

Lance-Corporal Found In Precarious Condition

NEC DELHI, March 17.

A Commission of Enquiry of three officers has been appointed to inquire into the case of Lance Corporal Smith of the Corks and Lancaster Regiment stationed in the Delhi Fort, who was found bleeding with a gunshot wound on March 12 inside the fort.

It is reported that Smith was found lying in a precarious condition.

It is understood that he has been ordered to proceed to Kamptee. The cause of the incident is not yet known.—A. P.

TAX ON PRODUCTION, RUIN OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES

"Relieve Agricultural Distress, Else Revolution Is Bound To Occur"

—*Sjt. Amarnath Dutt.*

DELHI, March 17.

In the Assembly, speaking on the Finance Bill, Mr. E. S. Miller said that he was disappointed that the Finance Member had not given any help to Burma. The incidence of taxation to-day was highest there, and recently large public loans had to be raised. Almost the entire population derived its livelihood from rice, and experiments had shown that no other grain could be grown in Burma advantageously. The recent fall in the price of rice told heavily not only on the public, but also on the Government, and that province needed the help of the Central Government as much as Bengal, if not more. The opinion in Burma was unanimous that half the export duty on rice should be given to Burma. If that was not done, the Burmans would think that India regarded Burma as a milch-cow of India.

CASE FOR U.P.

Sir Mohammed Yaqub said that the agriculturists of the United Provinces were in a miserable plight. They had parted with almost all their gold, and the imposition of excise duty on sugar would kill the infant sugar industry, which was their last hope. The deficit in the budget could be met by imposing a duty on salt and gold, and by tightening the control on the assessment of income particularly of village money-lenders.

Sir Mohammed criticised the Income-tax Department for allowing the village money-lenders to go scot free, while assessing the incomes of prostitutes. The latter tax, observed Sir Mohammed had brought Government into disrepute. In this way the department would stoop so low as to assess beggars.

Mr. Jadhav: Professional beggars in Nasik and Pandharpur are taxed.

LOCKING STABLE AFTER STEED WAS STOLEN

Mr. Jadhav generally supported the Finance Bill in his speech lasting for half an hour. He dismissed the idea of levying an export duty on gold at the present stage with the remark that it was like locking the stable after the horse had been stolen. As for a tariff wall being raised to protect the Indian industries, Mr. Jadhav gave support, but drew the attention of the Government to the urgent necessity of scientific overhauling of the entire tariff laws which were out of date, as they were originally passed when India following Britain was a free trade country. Incidentally he reinforced his plea for a revision of the law relating to Mercantile marine so as to develop Indian shipping, even if it involved a subsidy as had been done in England and other countries.

Mr. Jadhav also referred to the restrictions placed in the way of Indian Insurance companies operating in other parts of the Empire, while no let or hindrance was placed in the way of foreign companies in India.

REVISE COMPANY LAWS

Mr. Jadhav devoted a portion of his speech to the working of the managing agency system which, he emphasised, should be worked solely on profit. He wanted a revision of the company laws as a whole. He welcomed the reduction in the price of envelops, but objected to the increased rate in respect of bookpost, which he described as a tax on knowledge.

Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, (Karachi Merchant) pressed the Muslim point of view for the creation of a separate and autonomous province of Baluchistan, where, he said, the people after seeing the progress of Sind and the Punjab were yearning for reforms, but were not given even local self-government bodies much to their disappointment. He expressed the hope that Government would prevent further agitation by conceding due measure of reforms.

DON'T RUIN INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Referring to the budget, Seth Abdulla Haroon drew attention to the decrease in revenue following the increase in Customs and income-tax rate and warned the Government not to ruin Indian industries by taxing the production.

Mr. Gopikaraman Roy was cheered as he rose to speak. He occupied nearly an hour. A feature of his speech was his questions addressed to several members including those in the Treasury Benches. He asked Dr. Ziauddin what burden Sir George Schuster had put on India during the last five years.

Dr. Ziauddin replied:—Forty crores.

MAY GOD HELP US!

Mr. Gopikaraman Roy caused laughter by declaring "Your budget papers weigh ten seers, and you give us only two days for discussing it." He added:—On one side you have given ordinances and on the other taxation on the daily necessities of life. God help us." Government was not doing anything to relieve the distress of agriculturists and labourers. He asked Mr. Joshi how many of the latter were idle.

Mr. Joshi: In Bombay 30 to 40 mills are closed and about 50,000 workers are idle.

Turning to Assam, Mr. Roy said that conditions in the Tea Gardens were deplorable. Labourers' wages had been cut, and hours of duty increased. He blamed the Government for turning India into a hot-bed of terrorism, by increasing taxation and poverty and decreasing employment.

"REVOLUTION BOUND TO OCCUR."

Mr. Amarnath Dutt blamed the system of Government for all their grievances political and economic. Unless something was done to relieve the distress of the agriculturist he said an economic revolution was bound to occur and no amount of police and army would quell it. He bitterly criticised the Communal Award and the Poona Pact. The Communal Award, he declared, had been thrust on India with a view to dividing them but the day would come when tht masses would understand it. He condemned the Poona Pact as a design to injure the intellectual community not only of Bengal but the whole of India.

ASSAM'S CASE FOR HELP.

Mr. Hockenhull (Assam) in a brief speech placed the case of Assam which he averred was on all fours with that of Bengal, and demanded from Sir George

(Continued on page 6)

Note in Your Diary:—SATURDAY 24th March & Minerva Talkies

After giving you SUPER Jewels like PURAN BHAKT & YAHOODI-KI-LADKI
THE NEW THEATRES, Ltd., (CALCUTTA), BRINGS TO YOU

'CHANDIDAS'

(HINDI).

The picture that took Calcutta by storm and had a non-stop run of **53 WEEKS.**

Featuring:- **UMADEVI, ANWARI, SAIGAL, NAWAB, SANYAL.**

Direction:—NITIN BOSE.
Hindi Songs and dialogue:—
AGA HASHAR KASHMIRI.

Destined to rise to the glamorous heights of greatness. The picture which will reach deep into every human heart. The picture which will stand for ever in the minds of millions as MIGHTY ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SCREEN.

It will be a man's picture—adored by all women! An all authentic picture!

FROM SATURDAY THE 24TH MARCH
MINERVA TALKIES Lamington Road.

Immediately after Chandidas:—
"RUPLEKHA"

2nd Triumphant Week

TO-DAY
MATINEE:
AT 2-45 P.M.

SAGAR
MOVIETONE
Presents a Show of Shows

Daily:—
5-15, 8 and 10-30.

PHANTOM OF THE HILLS

An EZRA MIR PRODUCTION

Starring:—
Jal Merchant
with
PANNA, SABITADEVI, NAYAMPALLY, YAKUB, ASOOJI and others.

You need not be reminded that
It is a picture of Pictures—The event of the Season

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD

Mr. IKRAM, B. A.,
(though not a Doctor) will smartly take off wrinkles from your face—
A SURE REMEDY
PIONEER FILMS' (Calcutta). URDU MUSICAL COMEDY DRAMA

Kismat-ka-Shekar

being shown in its **3rd GLORIOUS WEEK**
at
MINERVA TALKIES LAMINGTON ROAD.
featuring THE NOTED COMEDY TEAM
Master MOHAN, PATIENCE COOPER
ABBASALLI, SHARIFA
Their comic cuts will break your sides—
DAILY AT 5-30, 8 AND 10-30 P.M.,
MATINEE: AT 3 P.M. on SAT., SUN. & HOLIDAYS.

Running This Week
Ace Of Stunts!
RICHARD TALMADGE
IN
"SPEED-MADNESS"
Dare-Devil-Stunts
Coupled with thrills and chills!
DON'T FAIL TO SEE:—
Time:—Sat., Sun., Wed., Friday, at 3 o'clock.
Daily 5-30, 8, & 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road
NEXT SATURDAY
Saroj's
TALISM-E-TALWAR

RARE OPPORTUNITY
for Lovers
of Scientific and Melodious Vocal Music
"GAYAN CHANDRIKA"
BAI LAXMIBAI
(Baroda)
the noted Gramophone Songstress will sing for you at
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY
SUNDAY, the 18th March at 4-30 p.m.
in
GRAND MUSIC CONCERT
Rates of admission: Rs. 5/12, 4/8, 3/6, 2/4, 1/12, 1/2 and 9 annas.
Booking at the theatre.
BOOK YOUR SEAT TO-DAY to avoid disappointment.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted District Manager on Rs. 40 for order supplying Dept. Apply with 2 annas stamps for full particulars to Investor's Corporation, 15, Clive Row, Calcutta. (7993).

12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let—Cheap for respectable people airy and well ventilated spacious blocks with electric lights. Aspar Building, Poibawdi, near Tram Junction, Parel. Apply Banatwala on premises. (R2134)

To Let—Decent Airy Rooms with electric light for Hindus only, Rent Rs. 23. 238, Thakurdwar Road.

26. BOARDING HOUSES.

The Best Boarding and Lodging in Poona. Try the Gujrat Hindoo Lodge. Daniali, Kikabhai Mansion Poona, 2. (2082).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Why Worry—Come and be satisfied; consult Professor Kazi, gifted Astrologer for all sort of worries. Railway Hotel, Charni Road Junction, Bombay. (2146).

149. PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photo Enlargement, Black and White, Lifesize 16" x 20" Rs. 3; Sepia Rs. 6; Oilpaint Rs. 12. Raisaheb Metharam & Sons, Garrikhata, Karachi. (2133).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED A SEA-GOING LAUNCH

Wanted a second-hand sea-going launch for the Port of Moulmein for survey work in the Salween River. The dimensions of the launch should approximately be as follows:—

Length O.A.	—	114' — 0"
Length B.P.	—	108' — 0"
Breadth (Mld.)	—	22' — 0"
Depth (Mld.)	—	10' — 0"
Max. draught	—	6' — 0"
Speed	—	12 —14 knots.

For further particulars application should be made to the Port Officer, Moulmein

PORT OFFICER,
Moulmein. Moulmein.
The 7th March, 1934.
8103

PALACE
Near Byculla Station
6-30 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun., Wed., Thurs: 4 p.m. Matinee
STAR OF STARS
MARY PICKFORD
in
SECRETS
with
LESLIE HOWARD
A Frank Borzage Production

BHAKTA PRALHAD

NEEDS NO INTRODUCTION
The Crowds Tell—
2nd Week
KOHINOOR CINEMA: DADAR
Daily At 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Matinee At 2-30 p. m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays

Saraswatee's
"Mysterious Prince"
is riding fast towards

When Will HE Arrive Here ? ? ?
Your PET THEATRE ? ? ?

BIRTH-CONTROL
Hygienic Rubber goods and drug—harmless and scientific Rates cheapest. Illustrated list free. Agents wanted on high commission. A.I.W.Co., 7 Haldar Lane, ( ), Bowbazaar, Calcutta.

VICEROY TO UNVEIL IRWIN'S STATUE

NEW DELHI, Mar. 17.

It is notified that the Viceroy will unveil a statue of Lord Irwin (now Viscount Halifax) on 21st March

His Excellency accompanied by Her Excellency Countess Willingdon will arrive at the site of the statue at 4/30 p.m. and will be received by the Chairman of the Lord Irwin Memorial Fund, who will conduct Their Excellencies to the canopy.

After the Viceroy has unveiled the statue Their Excellencies will proceed by car to the Library of the Council House, where members of the Executive Committee of the Lord Irwin Memorial Fund will be presented to him. The Viceroy will then unveil a portrait of Lord Irwin at the Council House Library.—A. P.

RAJA SIR MOTICHAND DEAD

BENARES, March 17.

Raja Sir Motichand died last night at 10-25 p.m. after an attack of paralysis. He was about 58 years old when he died.—A.P.

OFFICE-BEARERS OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Mr. Neogy Elected Leader, & Mr. Jadhav, Deputy

NEW DELHI, March 15

A general meeting of the Democratic Party was held this afternoon in the party room of the Legislative Assembly to elect the Office-bearers and nominate their representatives to different committees.

The following office bearers were elected:—

Mr. K. C. Neogy, Leader of the party. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Deputy Leader; Mr. Ramakrishna Reddi Mr. Bupat Singh; Mr. B. Das and Mr. Sardar Sant Singh, Secretaries. Mr. Shitakant Mahapatra, Deputy whip.

One seat of the Deputy Leadership is vacant, and no final decision has been arrived at.

Mr. Harbilas Shardha, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh and Mr. Shiakant Mahapatra will represent the party in the Standing Finance Committee. Mr. Bhupat Singh and Mr. Lalchand Navalrai represent the party in the Railway Finance Committee.

Sardar Sant Singh has been nominated to represent the party at the Road Committee and the Central Railway Advisory Committee.—(United Press)..

At a meeting of the Baroda Gujerati Sahitya Sabha Prof. A. K Trivedi was elected as the president, and Mr. Nagkumar Makati and one other person as honorary secretaries.

MENINGITIS IN AHMEDABAD

Epidemic Shows Signs Of Abatement

AHMEDABAD, March 17.

The meningitis epidemic is showing signs of abatement now judging by the number of cases in the Municipal Hospital. Only one new case was admitted yesterday the total number of cases in that hospital being 45 at present. The Municipal President, however, has prohibited the holding of the religious annual fair in the city on the ground that it may lead to the increase of the epidemic in the city and may lead to its spread in surrounding villages from which people would flock into the city to see the fair. Penalty up to Rs. 1,000 has been fixed for breach of this order.—A. P.

DRY WEATHER OVER COUNTRY

POONA, March 17.

Weather continues dry over country except for half an inch of rain at Cochin. Temperature remains below normal from Punjab to Assam and in central parts of country. The Western disturbance caused lowering of cloud in Baluchistan.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will extend in Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province.—A.P.

THIRTEEN INJURED IN FIRE

HYDERABAD (Dn.) March 16

A lamp left burning at night is believed to have started a serous fire in a thatched hut causinjuries to thrteen members of a wedding party, of whom one died and five were severely burnt and are in a precarious condition.

The party, which included six children were surprised in their sleep at 4 a. m. The fire brigade rushed to the scene and with difficulty put out the flames which were fanned by a strong breeze. The injured were removed to the Osmania General Hospital.

Petlad Electrification Scheme Sanctioned

PETLAD, March 17.

The Government of Baroda has sanctioned the Electrification scheme of Petlad.—United Press.

New Model High School For Baroda

BARODA, March 17.

A new model high school is to be opened here in April where students will be given opportunities of training for Army and Navy entrance examination.—United Press.

CAUSED DEATH BY RASH DRIVING

Accused's Sentence Reduced In Appeal

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Mar. 17.

A sentence of seven months' hard labour with a fine of Rs. 10 or in default six days' simple imprisonment passed on Bhikhu Savlaram by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla for having caused the death of one Bapubhai by driving his motor rashly and negligently on the Bombay Agra Road was reduced on appeal by the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana to a term of three months' rigorous imprisonment while the fine under the Motor Vehicle Act was allowed to stand as it was not appealed against.

The appellant's pleader submitted that the sentence was "too severe" while the public prosecutor urged that the Court might not be lenient in matter of sentence in such cases, because motor drivers ought to know that they would be severely punished if they act in a rash and negligent manner.

The Judge agreed with the public prosecutor's view, but taking into consideration the extenuating circumstances reduced the term of imprisonment.

BUTLER JAILED

Jury's Verdict Of Guilty In Bandra Murder Case

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, March 17.

Accepting the jury's unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder with knowledge, but with intention of causing death of Domnic Gomes of Bandra on Dec. 9 last, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana convicted this afternoon, Erickswamy Anton a Madrasi, Christian butler and sentenced him to six years' hard labour.

TWO MONTHS' R. I. FOR TRESPASS

Accused Gets Two Sentences For Two Charges

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, March 17.

The Resident Magistrate of Kurla delivered judgment on Thursday in the case in which Baijnath Bhola Thakar was charged, by the Ghatkopar police on a complaint lodged by Keshavji Amarshi Thakkar of Mulund, with house-tresspass in the early hours of the morning on February 21 last.

Baijnath was convicted and sentenced by the Magistrate to two months' hard labour. In another case of identical nature, a similar sentence, to run after the expiry of the first one, was passed on the same accused. He will, therefore, have to suffer jail for a period of four months in the aggregate.

MYSORE MOVE TO REDUCE PENSION CHARGES

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, Mar. 14.

With a view to reducing pension charges, as far as possible, Government of Mysore have directed that the ordinary age of superannuation in the case of non-gazetted ministerial officers be raised from 55 to 57 as a temporary measure, if the persons concerned are otherwise fit to continue in service, and that all proposals for extension beyond the age 57 should be submitted to Government for sanction.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

Latest Commercial News

HEAVY LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York Cotton Prices 2 Points Down

SMALL RISE IN LONDON GOLD AND SILVER

Chicago Wheat Steady But Argentine Linseed Quiet

BOMBAY, March 17.

On Saturday, the sterling-dollar and the sterling-franc cross-rates ruled quiet with small fluctuations.

NEW YORK COTTON SLIGHTLY EASY

The New York cotton market opened very steady but closed slightly easy. There was heavy liquidation in the absence of any stimulating news from Washington.

STEADY TONE IN LONDON BULLION

London gold and silver prices improved a little to-day and the undertone was quiet but steady.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED QUIET

Liverpool and Chicago wheat markets ruled steady, Commission Houses were buyers at Chicago. Argentine linseed was quiet.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES STEADY

Quiet conditions prevailed in the London Stock Exchange although giltedged securities remained steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, March 17

Previous closing rate	12.15
To-day's opening rate	12.20
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing rate	12.13
Difference	—.02
Broach Expectation	Rs. 202

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, March 17

Previous closing rate	6.25
To-day's opening rate	6.24
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	6.27
Difference	+.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, March 17

Although in anticipation of the week end trade calling the market was expected to maintain a somewhat steady tone to-day, there was however no encouragement for such an expectation as operators have been considerably discouraged for want of stimulating news from Washington. Heavy liquidation characterised to-day's session.

Following steady Liverpool cables and quiet stock exchange, trading in May commenced 5 points higher at 12.20 but except for a rise of one point immediately on the opening session, this level was not maintained and May sagged to 12.17 on profit-taking. The market for sometime remained quiet with small business passing through but there was heavy liquidation towards the latter part of the session and values sagged still low. May finally closing at 12.13 i.e. two points lower than the previous closing.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 17

The following were the opening quotations:—

May (12.18/12.16) 12.21/12.21
July (12.26/12.26) 12.33/12.31
October (12.39/12.37) 12.47/12.46

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 17

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March (6.32) 6.30
American May (6.30) 6.27
Egyptian March (8.65) 8.58
Egyptian May (8.60) 8.52

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, March 17
10-45 p.m.

As New York cotton futures opened with a rise of 5 points, Broach A-M was quoted at Rs. 202-8 at night but as the New York market closed with a decline of 2 points, Broach A-M was traded in at Rs. 202 at 10-45 p.m.

JAPAN MUST FIGHT LANCASHIRE

OSAKA, March 17.

The Japanese spindalage is expected to be increased by 12,00,000 in the current year of which 200,000 are already ordered. This is explained by the impossibility of Japan agreeing to reduce her exports on 1929 basis.

Japan must fight Lancashire to the last thereon.—Reuter.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, March 17

Previous closing	5.09 1/4
To-day's closing	5.09 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, March 17

Previous closing	5.08 15/16
To-day's opening	5.09 1/8
To-day's closing	5.09
Difference	+.00 1/16

FRANC RATE.

London, March 17

Previous closing	77.34
To-day's opening	77.34
To-day's closing	77.40
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 17

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 509-1/8 which receded to 508-7/8 and closed at 5.09.

Franc opened 77.40 and slightly declined to 77.34 but closed at 77.40

LONDON SILVER

London, March 17

The market was quietly steady.

	Last Price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 1/16d.	20 1/4d.
Forward	20 1/8d.	20 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD.

	London, March 17 Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-16-5	£6-16-6

BULLION

London, March 17

Influx (£100090) £1000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-16-5) £6-16-6
Silver (20 1/16d) 20 1/4d

DISCOUNTS

London, March 17

3 months (15/16 p.c.) 29/32 p.c.
4 months (31/32 p.c.) 15/16 p.c.
6 months (1 1/32 p.c.) 1 1/32 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, March 17

London on Bombay (1-6 3/32) 1-6 3/32
Paris on Bombay (5.83) 5.83 1/2
New York on Monday (38.50) 38.37
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 1/2) 0.96 1/2
London on Milan (59.40) 59.43
London on Shanghai (1-4 5/8) 1-4 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 17

Although the local silver market opened with a tendency to move downwards, this was immediately checked and prices ruled steady on favourable Shanghai and London advices. Prices opened at Rs. 55/12, 61/12 and 61/13, for ready, Chaitra and Vaishakh delivery. Business was moderate and closing prices were 56/11, 61/11 and 61/14.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 33/14, 33/14/6 and 33/15 for ready, Chaitra and Vaishakh delivery. Movements were narrow but in the absence of buyers a fall of a quarter anna was marked. The market however closed steady at Rs. 33/13/9, 33/14/3, 33/14/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 17

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 53-3/8 and October 55-1/2 i.e. unchanged from yesterday's closing. Business was restricted.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, March 17

Prices on the Chicago Wheat market advanced on commission houses buying and short covering. Business was moderate. May was quoted at 87-1/2, July at 87-7/8 and September at 88-5/8

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, March 17

There was some improvement in Chicago oats to-day and May was quoted at 33-5/8 and July at 34-1/2.

Rye was quoted at 50-3/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, March 17

Argentine linseed was steady, although business was not very encouraging. May was quoted at 12.25 i.e. 7 points lower than the previous closing.

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 17

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS

Tin (£234 1/4) closed
Lead (£11 5/8) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/2 to £36) closed.
Glasgow Iron (70) closed.

RUBBER

Spot (5 3/32) 5 1/8 paid and buyers
April-June (5 1/4) 5 9/32 paid and value

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Mar-April (£11 5/16) £11 5/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Mar-April (£11 1/16) £11 sellers.
Linseed La Plata March-April (£9 1/2) £9 3/8 sellers
Rapeseed Toria March-April (£9 3/8) £9 3/8 sellers.

JUTE

First Market 3rd Continent New Crop March-April (£16 3/16) £16 3/16 value.
Dundee March (unquoted)
Lightning March (unquoted)

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-4

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, March 17

There was a keen competition.
Greasy inferior to average:—
Lower (0-5 3/4) 0-5 3/4
Higher (1-9 1/2) 1-8 1/2
Scoured inferior to average:—
Lower (0-8 1/4) 0-8 1/4
Higher (2-10 1/2) 2-10 1/2

JUTES RULE STEADY

Small Turnover In Coals In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 17.

Jute Shares ruled steady and moderate business took place. In Coals the undertone continued steady with small turnover. In teas prices remained steady. In Miscellaneous engineering issues continued in demand while others were more or less unchanged. Securities were unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES.

3-1|2 per cent Paper 87|6 small lot; 3-1|2 per cent loan 1947|50 97|2; 5 per cent loan 1939|44 107|1 small lot; 5-1|2 per cent loan 1938|40 107|12 small lot; 6-1|2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 105|2 small lot.

RAILWAYS.

Darjeeling Himalayan pref 94.

COALS.

Amalgamated 16|8; Bengal 234|8 Burraqur 14|4; Equitable 20|12 odd lot; Raneegunge 41|8; South Karanpura 4|10.

JUTES.

Auckland ordy 212; Barnagore 160|8 small lot; Champdany 155; Dalhousie ordy 372 small lot; Fort William ordy 284; Gourepore 435|8; Howrah 55|8; Hukumchand 13|4; Kamarhatty 555; Naihati 415|8; National 25|4; Nuddea 28|4; Reliance ordy. 78|8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bengal Telephone ordy New Issue 14|14; Upper Jumna Valley Electric 9|8; Burn & Co. 6 per cent pref 102; Indian Standard Wagon pref 117; Kumardhubi Engineering pref 55 small lots; Saran Engineering 8|4; Tata Iron and Steel 2nd pref 122 small lot; Triton Insurance 182 small lots; Calcutta 100; Association 10; British Ceylon Corporation ordy. 7|4.

TEA SHARES.

Central Cachar 85 cum div.; Chandypore 130; Tezpore pref 11|12; Rutema 9.

HOPES OF INCREASED DISCOUNT RATES DOOMED

TREASURY BILLS ALLOTTED AT 15sh. 6d.

Heavy Fall In German Loans

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 17.

On the money market quick absorption of cheap supplies during the week caused borrowers again to use Clearing Banks one per cent accommodation. Recent hopes of increased discount rates appear doomed at present especially as the next week's issue of Treasury Bills will become popular in the end of June when maturities are bound to meet keen demand.

This weeks issue was allotted at a lower average rate of 15sh. 6d.

On the stock exchange to-day apart from some interest in gold minings, busness was restricted owing to the end account.

German loans especially had fallen heavily on Herr Schacht's statement that the Reichsbank gold cover was only 8 per cent of the note circulation.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 17

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £90 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 17

The Stock Exchange Markets were generally very quiet. Giltedgeds were steady. Industrials were generally dull. Gold minings were very steady.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80) £79 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 5/8) £102 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 5/8) £110 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 1/2) £103 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bords (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 11 1/2) dol 11 3/8
International Holding (dol 2 3/8) dol 2 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 7 1/4) dol 7 1/4
Musical Industries (25-10 1/2) 24-9
Pranchin John (35-4 1/2) 35-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (36-9) 36-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (93-4 1/2) 93-3
Swedish Match (9-7 1/2) 9-6
Dunlop Rubber (50-0) 49-6
University Ordinary (24-3) 24-1 1/2
Ford Motors (28-6) 28-0
Cables and Wireless (£10 1/4) £10 1/4
British American Tobacco (118-1 1/2) 117-6
Camera 'A' (£8 1/8) £8 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (118-9) 118-4 1/2
P and O S N Co Defd (19-0) 18-10 1/2
Distillers (89-9) 88-6
British Celonese (14-6) 14-0
British Celonese (14-4 1/2) 13-10 1/2
J and P Coats Ordinary (61-6) 61-6
Courtanks Ordinary (51-4 1/2) 51-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (13-0) 12-3
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-0 9-3
Inter Nickels (25 1/2) 25 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£109 £109

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western Ord (£57 1/2) £56 1/2
L M S Ord (£26 3/4) £26
L N E R Refd (£10) £9 7/8
Southern Defds (£26 3/4) £26
Land Pass 5 per Stock (£126 3/4) £126 3/4
London Board 'C' Stock (£77) £77 1/2

BITTER SIMLA EXPERIENCE

Osaka Spinners Advice Delegates To Postpone Departure

OSAKA, March 17.

The Cotton-spinners' Association have instructed their delegates to postpone their departure and remain in London to await for any possible developments from the official conversations.

Mr. Abe, Chairman of the Association interviewed by Reuter said that owing to bitter experience in the Simla Conference the Japanese cotton-spinners are strongly opposed to entrusting the renewal of London negotiations wholly to the two Governments.

They would not agree to send their representative to such a conference, though they did not object to "inter-governmental" talks.—Reuter.

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 17

3 per cent Indian Stock (£79) £78 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91) £90 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£111 1/4) £111
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£112 3/4) £112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£105 1/4) £105 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (1 1/2 premium) 1 1/2 premium
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111 1/8) £111 1/8

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (29-0) 29-0
Doran Tea (57-6) 57-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (38-3) 38-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydroog (66-10 1/2) 67-6
Burma Corporation (14-3) 14-6
Rio Tintos (£18 1/4) £18
East Rand Proprietary (46-6) 46-6
Rand Mines (130-0) 130-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (19-9) 19-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-3) 27-3

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Anglo-Persian (51-3) 51-3
Burma Oil (92-6) 92-6
Mexican Eagle (10-10 1/2) 10-10 1/2
Shell Transport (53-9) 53-9
Royal Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 17

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges:

General Motors (dol 36 7/8) dol 37 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 5/8) dol 15
U S Steel Common (dol 52) 52 1/2
United States Steel preference (unquoted) dol 92

ABANDONMENT OF COTTON TALKS

LONDON, March 16.

The first of a series of monthly meetings of the representatives of all Chambers of Commerce in Lancashire was held in Manchester to-day and discussed the situation created by the abandonment of cotton talks.

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution hoping for an early information with regard to the Government's policy and methods and reserved the right to take further action in the event of undue delay.—Reuter's Special

SIR SHANMUKHAM AT LAHORE

LAHORE, March 17.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Legislative Council arrived at Lahore this morning to preside over the prize distribution ceremony of the D A V College to be held tomorrow.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty was received by A D C to the Governor and a large number of prominent persons and them he mortored to Government House where he will be staying

Sir Shanmukham fulfils a number of social engagements today and tomorrow and will leave for Delhi tomorrow night.—A. P.

GOOD SCOPE FOR SERVICE

Minister Cooper Shows Scouts Way To Help Village Uplift

Speaking at the annual rally of Bombay Municipal Scouts on Saturday, Khan Bahadur Cooper said:—

It is regrettable that though the Scout Movement has now been in existence for a period of over a decade many educated people have not yet clearly grasped the ideals that lie behind the Boy Scout Movement.

The objective of Scouting is training for citizenship and the chief aim of a citizen is to live his life in such manner as to increase the peace and prosperity of the community of which he forms part, and to serve his fellow-beings to the best of his ability. It has been stated that "It is not from the few conspicuous deeds of life that the blessings chiefly come which make the world better, sweeter, happier; but from the countless lowly ministries of the everydays, the little faithfulness that fill the long years."

SCOPE FOR SERVICE

Your training is no good if it does not come to the rescue of your brethren in the country. For I am a firm believer in that the village and town should develop side by side. Unfortunately, in India, the village has stood where it was for several centuries, and even the last enlightened century has not helped the village to make much progress. Your training, therefore, should have for its aim the helping of the villages to rise from their backward state.

How can we help the village? In this presidency we have a number of Scouts in the primary schools of the villages. They are in their own way training themselves for citizenship as you are. Their Scoutmasters, a great body of primary school masters have done most commendable work in this training. But you city Scouts have an advantage over them in that you have the facility of securing greater efficiency in Scoutcraft, particularly in such subjects as go to make you really helpful and serviceable. The Indian village stands to-day in urgent need of development in matters of public health ,sanitation, water-supply, village cleanliness, service and self-help. For such a work hired service is never effective. It is here that the Scout Movement finds a splendid field for its ideal of service.

HINDI MARATHI ... . BALABODHINI

If Hindi is really to become the common language of India it is the duty of every Indian to whom it is not the mother tongue to learn it systematically. The Hindi School, Matunga, has been doing some Hindi Prachar in Bombay for over three years and the local people also have been attracted to the study of Hindi. It is gratifying to find that many Marathi-speaking people are taking to study this common language. It was found necessary to publish books for learning and teaching this language through Marathi.

The Balabodhini published by the Hindi School, Matunga, is one which will help the Marathi-speaking people to learn the language easily. It is a Marathi rendering of the book published by the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, whose original has been approved by the text-books Committee of the Madras Government. There are plenty of pictures. The price is only two annas. Copies can be had from the Hindi School, Napoo Hall, Matunga.

Plight Of Mysore State Municipalities

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, March 14.

That the financial position of several Municipal Councils in the Mysore, continued to be very poor and unsatisfactory during 1932-33, is revealed in the administration report on the working of the Town and Minor Municipal Councils, just issued.

The arrears, as usual, continued to be very heavy in all Municipalities. The financial condition of the Anekal Municipality in the Bangalore District was so poor that even—the pay of the establishment was not disbursed for several months.

Muslim Unity Dinner

On Saturday, March 10, a dinner was given by Sardar Sir Hajee Suleman Cassim Mitha, in honour to Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah in the Islam Club.

The function was presided over by Sir Ali Mohammed Khan Dehlvi, the President of the Bombay Council.

The President eulogised the services of Mr. Jinnah to the cause of the Muslim community.

Mr. Jinnah thanking for the honour expressed his views against the White Paper. The function was largely attended and was a great success.

GERMAN DOCTORS INDIA

To-day's Meeting

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It appears that there is serious misunderstanding as to the aims and objects of the public meeting of the medical and dental professions convened by more than 40 doctors and dentists of Bombay on Sunday next, at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Blavatsky Lodge, I may therefore be allowed to explain the real aims and objects of the meeting.

Having read "an Appeal to the Medical Profession" by some of my medical Brethren, I have to explain that they are under the mistaken impression that the meeting is called "to appeal to the Government and legislature to take discriminatory action against only one section of foreign medical men, viz., "German Jews." The impression is altogether untenable and to remove the same I hope you will please kindly publish the provisional resolutions, which have been drafted for placing before the said meeting am which are enclosed herewith.

A perusal of the said resolutions will clearly indicate that therein there is not a single word of discrimination against any particular country or community.

Knowing the views of the majority of the signatories of the said appeal, and having talked about it with some of them, it may be stated that the signatories of the said appeal cannot object to the resolutions because there is no difference of opinion between the signatories of the appeal and conveners of the meeting on Sunday next, as regards the main objects of the resolutions which may be defined as follows, namely, to vindicate the honour of the Indian nation, the dignity and the international status of the medical and dental professions of India, which at present is no higher than that of a pariah nation, "vis-a-vis" the foreign nations. No self-respecting India can tolerate such an intolerable insult to our national honour, and the derogation of the dignity and the status of the medical and dental professions of India, as laid down in the resolutions. The only remedy for the removal of this national disgrace is to do unto others as they do unto us, and to pass an Act to control the practi of medicine and dentistry in India by foreigners, and to restrict in future the practice of medicine and dentistry to the nationals of India on the lines laid down in the laws of all civilised countries.

I hope therefore, that the signatories of the "appeal" will attend the meeting on Sunday, and express the united opinion of the Medical and Dental professions against this national humiliation.—Yours, etc.,

K. K. DADACHANJI.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

1. This meeting of the medical and dental practitioners of Bombay puts on record its indignation at the unrestricted dumping of foreign doctors and dentists into Bombay and other parts of India, from foreign countries, which debar the Indian nationals from the practice of medicine and dentistry, as an intolerable insult to the Indian nation, and as derogatory to the dignity and international status of the medical and dental professions in India and as subversive of the economic organisation of the professions.

2. This meeting urges upon the Government of India and the Central Legislature the urgent need of passing an Act to control the practice of medicine and dentistry in India by foreign doctors and dentists, and to restrict in future the practice of medicine and dentistry in India to the nationals of India on the lines laid down in the laws of all civilised countries. In particular, this meeting recommends that the Act should lay down restrictions on foreign doctors and dentists as regards immigration, naturalisation, State examinations in medicine, and dentistry, and registration of all foreign applicants for residence and practice in India.

3. This meeting further recommends that the Central and Provincial Medical Acts be so amended as to safeguard the legitimate rights of the medical and dental professions in India, as laid down in the fore-going resolutions.

Fears Of Labour Trouble In Motor Industry

LIQUIDATION & FOREIGN SELLING IN NEW YORK COTTON

Delay Over Bankhead Bill

OPERATORS CAUTIOUS: AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS

Bombay, March 17.

On Friday the New York Cotton futures market was easier on absence of any important buying and also by long liquidation and foreign selling.

LABOUR TROUBLE

Impending labour trouble in the U. S. Motor industry was responsible for weakness in all markets but it is believed that the Government will intervene in case of need and avoid any crisis which may result in economic ruin and loss of trade.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 points with May delivery quoted 12.18. There was some liquidation which resulted in a further decline of 4 points and May delivery reached the lowest level of the day 12.14 at noon. At this level there was scattered short covering and trade buying which improved prices 6 points from the lowest level and May reached the highest level of the day 12.20. During the last hour there was some foreign selling which again depressed prices and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 9 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 12.35c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 7 to 9 point's Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 12.27c.

DISPOSITION TO "MARK-TIME"

Messrs J. H Springman & Co. Liverpool in their weekly report dated February 24 state:—

"There is a general disposition to "mark-time" and a fresh incentive is necessary to move prices out of the present rut. The uncertainty regarding the curtailment of production in the U. S. A. persists. The Farm Administration announced a few days ago that pledges had now been received for a curtailment of 15 000.000 acres under the Voluntary scheme. On the other hand it is reported that the sales of fertiliser and mules are very heavy this season and that preparations for planting are well advanced while it is also possible that new land may be put under cotton in view of the higher level of prices which has obtained this season. The U. S. Administration, however, is no doubt well aware of the possibilities of evasion under the voluntary scheme and we still hold the opinion that, if it is found to be necessary, some measure compulsory control will be enacted. A decision on the Bankhead Bill has not yet been announced; much will depend on whether it will take a definitely mandatory form or whether the enforcement will be left to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. In the meantime the President is believed to favour the measure in principle."

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened on Friday at a rise of 2 to 3 points. The market was quiet with a little speculative buying. Later on there was local selling together with week-end long liquidation and also slight trade calling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 5 points and finally closed at a decline of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced one point to 6.62d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures were quiet in sympathy with weakness of American cotton and closed at a decline of 2 points with March 5.02, May 4.94 and July 4.87.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was also quiet with a scattered liquidation. Sakels futures declined 2 to 5 points with spot cotton 2 points up at 8.85d per lb. Uppers futures also ruled quiet and prices declines 3 to 4 points. Spot Upper cotton prices improved by one point to 7.24d per lb.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly steady with scattered short covering. Sakels contracts closed 2 to 8 points up with March 15.50 and January 15.90. Ashmouni futures prices improved 10 to 12 points with April 12.30 and December 12.51.

DELAY OVER BILL

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—The market continues quiet and uninteresting, the delay over the Bankhead Bill caused some selling mostly for foreign account and prices closed a little lower.

The possibility of labour trouble in the motor car industry was a depressing factor but the general belief is that Government intervention will prevent any serious strike at present.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. May Highest (2-3 p.m.) 12.20.—05
N.Y. Lowest (11-45 a.m.) ..... 12.14—11
Liverpool May Highest (10-1 a.m.) ..... 6.30+.03
Liverpool May Lowest 3-45 p.m.) ..... 6.25—.02

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market declined in sympathy with silver New York. Market steady at the decline. Our opinion is that the decline is only temporary.

Liverpool.—Contracts artificially tight owing to Washington holding several million bales off market but trade news disappointing and consumption prospects less optimistic. Speculation unlikely re-enter market unless crop start abnormally unfavourable.

Liverpool.—Quiet steady market still awaiting some fresh American stimulus.

Messrs Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable from New York:—

New York.—Legislation meeting opposition, restricting support.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 16.

May 1934	.. 12.15—10
July 1934	.. 12.25—09
October 1934	.. 12.39—10
December 1934	.. 12.50—10
January 1935	.. 12.5 —13
Middlin Spot	.. 12.35—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, March 16

March 1934	.. 12.6—07
May 1934	.. 12.16—09
Spot	.. 12.27—08
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1934 ..	.. 12.16
July 1934 ..	.. 12.27
October 1934 ..	.. 12.41
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934 ..	.. 12.14
July 1934 ..	.. 12.24
October 1934 ..	.. 12.38

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 16

SAKELLARIDIS :—	
March 1934	8.10
May 1934	8.54
July 1934	8.55
October 1934	8.40
November 1934	8.41
December 1934	8.36
F. G. F. Spot	8.85

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool March 16.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple ..	4.82
Fine (Good Staple)	4.97
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.12
OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.00
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.15
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.30
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.66
Fine	3.76
Superfine	3.86
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.76
Fine	3.86
Superfine	3.96

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 16

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
March 1934		6.28—01
April 1934		6.26—02
May 1934	6.29	6.25—02
June 1934		6.23—02
July 1934	6.26	6.22—02
August 1934 ..		6.21—0.
September 1934 ..		6.21—02
October 1934 ..		6.20—02
November 1934 ..		6.20—02
December 1934 ..		6.21—02
January 1935 ..		6.21—01
February 1935 ..		6.21—02
March 1935		6.22—02
Middling Spot ..		6.62+01

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 16.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	22,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	9,000

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 17.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 March.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-May
Banks selling T T 1/6 June-July.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 March-April.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 May-June.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 263 1/2
Banks selling T T 261 1/2
Banks buying T T 260 3/8
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 579
Banks buying D D 589
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying 60 Days 77 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 102 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 91 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56 1/8
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.09 1/4 16th inst
Shanghai/London 1/4 3/8 17th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 7/32 17th inst.
London/Paris 77.37 16th inst.
London/Belgium 21.84 16th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.77 16th inst.
London/Italy 59.37 16th inst.
London/Berlin 12.83 16th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 16th inst
London/New York 5.08 7/8 16th inst.
Amsterdam/London 7.56 16th inst.
Java/London 7.52 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-16-4 15th inst. £6-16-5 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 5/8 15th inst. 20 1/16 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 11/16 15th inst. 20 1/8 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 45 1/2 15th inst. 45 7/8 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 15/16 p.c. 15th inst. 7/8 p.c. 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/16 p.c. 15th inst. 1 p.c. 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 1/2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone:—Easier.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Mar. 17.

T.T. on London.—	
Previous Closing	1.4 1/4
To-day's Opening	1.4 3/8
To-day's Closing	1.4 3/8

SEEDS.
London, March 16

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March/April sellers £9-8-9.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March sellers 19-10-0.

LINSEED.
London, March 16.

Linseed Calcutta, (London per ton March/April sellers £11-2 6

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull per ton, March/April sellers £9-10 0.

Linseed Bombay, (London) Hull per ton, March/April sellers £11-6 3.

LINSEED OILS.
London, March 16

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., March sellers £18/-.

Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt., May/Aug. sellers £19/3.

LONDON RUBBERS.
London, March 16.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. 5 7/32 sellers.

LONDON METALS.
London, March 16

	£
Copper Brazier	44
Yellow Metal	36-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	234-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE
London, March 16.

Wheat, Rozaric Santa Fe, Parcels, March/April sellers 18/1-1/2.

Wheat, Barletta Russo. Parcels, March/April sellers 18/3.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, March/April sellers 21/3.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, March 16

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	157/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	141
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-5/8
National Bank of India ..	49-7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-5/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	65
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	78-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	90-3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	89
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	103-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	110-1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
London, March 16

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Mar. 16.

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	10
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	21
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	24
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	46
Consolidated Gas	40
Columbia Gas	16
United Corpn	7
American Tel. & Tel.	119
Western Union Telg.	56 3/4
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	45
New York Central	37 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	30
Erie R. R.	22
Pennsylvania R. R.	35
Union Pacific R. R.	128
Great North Pfd.	29
National Dairy	16
Hiram Walker	48
Distillers Seagram	20
Amr. Tobacco B.	70
Canadian Nat. Rly 4 1/2 p.c. 1954	105 3/8
Dupont	97
Bethelehem Steel	43
United States Steel	52 1/2
American Smelting	43
Int. Nickel of Canada	26 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	15
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	35
International Harvestor	42
General Motors	37 1/2
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	22
Goodyear Tyre	39
Mid. Con. Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	32
Socony	17
Plymouth Oil	15
American Radiator	15
Chase Bank	27 3/4
National City Bank	29 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	485
National Distillers	28
Celanese Corporation of Am.	40
General Foods	34

Market inactive but steady. Labour crisis. Carloadings for the week 1,70,000 above same week last year.

LONDON SILVER
London, March 16

Silver.—Market quiet.

Spot	20-1/16
Forward	20-1/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, March 16

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-16/5

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, March 16.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-7/8 per cent to 0-7/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-7/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-7/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London March 16

T. T. London on —	
Berlin	12.82
Amsterdam	7.55
Brussels	21.82
Madrid	37.3
Milan	59.40
Berne	15.77
Paris	77.34
Prague	122.62
T. T. London on New York Closing Cross rate ..	5.08 15/16

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Mar. 17.

The local gold market ruled quiet but steady to-day with a moderate business. Silver market opened steady on better Shanghai advices. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas three, highest being Rs. 61/11 and lowest Rs. 61/8. There was a limited business and operators are awaiting developments in America:—

Ready Silver	55 11 0
April Delivery	61 10 0
May Delivery	61 12 0
Ready Gold	33 14 0
April Delivery	33 14 3
May Delivery	33 14 6

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Mar. 16.

Spot Silver	45 1/2—3/8c.
March Delivery	45.80+ 30c.
May Delivery	46.10+30c.

Tone:—Steady

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, March 17

Castorseeds May delivery Opening Rs. 25/12/6; Highest Rs. 25/13; Lowest Rs. 25/10; Closing Rs 25/11/6

Groundnut seeds May delivery Opening Rs. 22/15; Lowest Rs. 22/12; Closing Rs. 22/13

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, March 17

	Cwts.
Wheat	804
Linseed	17,181
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	171
Gingellyseed	1,505
Poppyseed	8
Groundnuts	8,691
Castorseed	9,325
Rice	19,753
Myrabollams	973
Cottonseed	2,248
Gram	490
Joowar	275
Barley	300
Bajree	330
	Tons.
Coal	586

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, March 17.

The Share Bazar ruled very steady to-day with a good enquiry for mills and Hydro-Electric Shares. Among Mills Bombay, Dyeings, Nagpur and Swadesh were active while Andhra and Power shares ruled firm with an active enquiry. Cement shares were fairly steady with a moderate business while Tata Steel Shares were quiet but steady. The undertone of the market was good and prices look like improving further.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Mar. 17.

Bom. Dyeing 756, 65
Century 255, 28, 28-2
Central India 255-10, 58, 57, 67
Colaba 8312, 82
Kohinoor 136, 38-2
New Great 132, 31, 35, 34
Simplex 86, 87, 86
Swadeshi 185, 95-10
Bundi 27-14, 28-1
I. Cement 351, 52, 51
T. Steel Dfd. 215, 14, 15
T. Steel Ord. 56-12, 14, 10, 14, 12
B. Steam 279-2, 73
B. Burma 432, 31, 34
Tata Hydro 145-14, 146-9
Andhra 1413, 20, 23, 20
Tram. Ord. 141-14, 42-3
Tata Power 997, 1015, 13

TEXTILE MILLS.
BOMBAY, March 17.

	Rs. as
100 Ahm. Advance	253/2
900 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	765 0
250 Bradbury	60 0
100 Century	228 2
100 Central India	267 0
100 Colaba	82 8
100 Gokak	115 10
100 Crescent	7 0
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Elphinstone	N 3 8
100 Finlay	68 8
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	115 0
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
50 Kastoorchand	8 0
100 Indore	115 0
100 Khatau	55 8
100 Kohinoor	138 2
250 Laxmi	715 0
100 Madhowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	425 0
250 Model	48 4
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	134 6
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
100 Phoenix	260 0
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	2800 0
50 Simplex	86 4
100 Swadeshi	195 10
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	9 14
500 Vishnu	1437 8
1000 Western.....	731 4
BANKS	
50-00 Baroda	89 4
22-50 Central	24 0
200 Imperial	1265 0
125 500 Imp County	315 0
50-100 India	105 4
5 Union	4-8-8
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi	28 1
70 Gwalior	90 0
25 Indian	351 4
40 Katni Def.	1185 0
10 Katni Ord.	303 12
75 Okha	163 12
10 Punjab	18 0
100 Shahbad	316 14
70 United	78 4
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	10 12
15-75 New India	28 10
200 Oriental	3790 0
10-100 Bulcan	7 0
ELECTRIC	
10 Ahmedabad Old	143 12
1000 Andhra Valley	1420 0
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	142 3
100 Bombay Suburban	130 0
10 Broach	10 8
100 Karachi	203 2XD
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	171 4
100 Tata Hydro	146 9
1000 Tata Power	1013 12
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm. Pramtej	782 8
100 C. Province	80 0
100 Dhon. Baramati	83 0
100 Gujarat	57 8
100 Mandra Bhon.	82 0
100 Pachora Jamner	77 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	82 0
500 Tapti Valley	736 4
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	17 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	215 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	56 12
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	192 0
50 Belapur Sugar	182 8
100 Bombay Steam	273 12
125 Bombay Burma	434 6
50 Bombay Burma County	142 8
8sh. Br B Petrol	2 10
50 Bombay Telephone	88 0
100 Ind. Bleaching	131 4
100 Indian Radio Def.	541 4
100 Indian Radio Ord	485 0
1000 Port Canning	572 8
15 Scindia	9 8
30 Tata Construction	63 8
25 Tata Oil	17 12
PREF. SHARES	
7 per cent Andhra Vly	1235 0
6 per cent Bom. Steam	270 0
7 per cent Bom. Trams. (T.F.)	79 8
5 per cent Central India (T. F.)	461
7 per cent. Katni 1st.	121 4
7 per cent. Katni 2nd (TF)	137 8
7½ per cent Punjab Cement	14 0
7 per cent Tata Hydro	126 8
7½ per cent Tata Power	1260 0
6 per cent Tata Steel 1st	163 12
7-1/2 per cent Tata Steel 2nd (b)	120 12
5½ per cent Tata Mill (c)	17 4
7 per cent Vishnu	635 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 17.

Despite a decline of 16 points in New York futures, the local cotton market ruled very steady to-day with a good enquiry. There was a marked absence of any selling and the undertone of the market was good. Broach A-M delivery opened to-day at Rs. 201/12 and later on prices improved to Rs 202/12.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point and closed at a rise of 2 points. The local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 202/8
Broach J-A 207/12
Oomra March 175/12
Oomra May 176/8
Oomra July 178/12
Bengal March 133/8
Bengal May 137
Bengal July 140

READY COTTON SALES
March 17

300	A Damodar Palej old	15 off
109	Kotak and Co., Akot	4 on
164	G G Kesha and Co., Ellichpur	182
70	G G Kesha and Co, Dhamangaon	178 1/2
60	Oshman Suleman Jalna	1 1/4 off
100	Viram Ladha Ellichpur	183
10	Viram Ladha Telhara	1 1/2 on
31	Colaba Land Pusadold	163
47	Colaba Land Saoner old	145
78	G G Kesha and Co. Arvi	6 on
53	Volkart Bros Sutona old	152 1/4
175	Dawn Mill, Dabhoi	215
150	Nanalal Manilal Malot	153

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, March 17

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine	148/51	.....
Bengal Fine	145/47	.....
Bengal F G	142/44	.....
Sindh Punjab Fine	145/47	.....
Sindh Punjab F G	142/44	.....
Wardha Hingt Fine	190/93	.....
Nagpur Savner Fine	190/93	.....
Pundhurna Fine	183/85	.....
Yeotmal Fine	182/84	.....
Arvi Fine	182/84	.....
Ellichpur Fine	182/84	.....
Amraoti-Berar Fine	176/78	.....
Khamgaon Fine	176/78	.....
Mulkapur Fine	170/74	.....
Khandesh Fine	168/72	.....
Julna/Sailu Fine	168/72	.....
Burwah Sunavad Fine	179/84	.....
Broach Fine	210/12	.....
Punjab/American	219	.....
Punjab/American mix	210	.....
Cambodia	.....	257
Miraj/Sangli	.....	167/72
Compta Good	.....	171
Jinja	328	.....
Busoga	332	.....
Manza	322	.....

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS
Bombay, March 17

Receipts into Bombay
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	1,162	208,281
Central India	310	152,613
Barsi and Nagar	320	143,601
Hyderabad Gaorani	43	37,020
Berar	2,050	288,791
Central Provinces	104	73,840
Total Oomras	3,989	904,145
Dholera	1	27,159
N W Provinces	99	6,987
Rajputana	.....	30,856
Sind Punjab	207	127,088
Broach	2,087	173,046
Coompta and Dharwar	.....	10,616
Westerns Northerns	.....	4,530
Cocanada	.....	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	6,083
Persian	8	1,113
American	2,498	23,316
Egyptian and African	1,300	68,759
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	24
Total	10,099	1,383,705

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sep to 15th Mar

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	605	246,271
Japan and China	2,700	320,703
Coast Ports	.....	9,617
Up-country by Rail	.....	66,504
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	17,446
Total	3,305	660,541

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, March 17

M G—
Bengal U P sup 146; fine 143; F G 140; Good 136

Punjab sup 146; fine 143; F G 140; Good 136

Rajputana sup 146; fine 143; F G 140; Good 136

Oomra No. 3 extra superfine 181; sup 178; fine 176 F G 173

C P No. 1 extra superfine 194; sup 191; fine 189; F G 186

C P No. 2 extra superfine 187; sup 184; fine 182; F G 179

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales—
Receipts to date 16-3-34 1933-34 6632000 1932-33 7379000
Receipts yesterday 16-3-34 1933-34 22000 1932-33 26000
Exports to date 16-3-34 1933-34 5906000 1932-33 5978000
Stock at Ports 16-3-34 1933-34 3233000 1932-33 4451000
Stock at Interior Towns 16-3-34 1933-34 1706000 1932-33 1932000
Stock at Liverpool Towns 16-3-34 1933-34 1030000 1932-33 870000
Visible Supply 16-3-34 1933-34 7533000 1932-33 9006000
Quantity in Sight 16-3-34 1933-34 10293000 1932-33 11123000
Quantity out of Sight 16-3-34 1933-34 9313000 1932-33 8921000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar. 17.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

3 1/2 p.c. G P N Sett	87-7-0
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Cash	87-7-6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	102 11
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett 2	102 12
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett	114 15
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	115

TAXFREE.

4 p.c. 1955/63 Mysore	102 0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	114 4
3 1/2 p.c 1938 Mysore	109 4
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 B.D.L.	105 13
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	97 3
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	100 7
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	102 12
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	100 14
4 1/2 p.c. 1955 60 Cash	107 12
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	107 5
5 p.c. 1940 43 Cash	107 10
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103 5
5 1/2 p.c 1938/40 Cash	107 15
4 1/2 p.c. 1935 T B Cash	105 5

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 p.c. B P T. 1974	96 8
4 p.c M. Deb 1974	98 0
5 p.c. M. Deb 1959	107 0
6 p.c. M Deb. 1954	118 12
6 p.c. B.P.T 1956	118 12
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	108 0

3 1/2 per cent paper opened at 87/3 and closed steadily as above.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar. 16

Broach A-May Op. 202 1/2; Highest 202 3/4; Lowest 202; Closing 202 3/4

Broach J-Aug. Op. 208 1/4; Highest 208 1/4; Lowest 207 3/4; Closing 208 1/4.

Oomra March Op. 176 3/4; Highest 176 3/4; Lowest 176 1/2; Closing 176 1/2.

Oomra May Op 177 3/4; Highest 177 3/4; Lowest 177; Closing 177.

Oomra July Op. 177 1/4; Highest 179 1/4; Lowest 179; Closing 179.

Bengal March Op. 135 1/2; Highest 135 1/2; Lowest 135; Closing 135 1/2

Bengal May Op. 138 1/4; Highest 138 1/4; Lowest 137 1/2; Closing 137 1/2.

Bengal July Op. 141; Highest 141; Lowest 140 1/2; Closing 140 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A-May Rs. 5½

Teji-Mandi for Broach J-Aug. Rs. 19

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 111 at Cross Rate 5.09 1/4

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-May 201—Liverpool May 6.25 Rs. 71 1/4 at Exchange 1/8.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A-May 201—New York May 12.15 Rs 64 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.09 1/4.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement Of The Affairs Of The Bank, As On The 9th March 1934

LIABILITIES

Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000	
Reserve	5,22 50 000	
Public Deposits	6,99 62 000	
Other Deposits	73,20 52 000	
Loans against securities per contra		
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra		
Contingent Liabilities		
Sundries		1,11 62 000
	Rupees	92,16 76 000

ASSETS

Government Securities		49,17 13 000
Other authorized securities under the Act		37 24 000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India		8,50 00 000
Loans		2,80 02 000
Cash Credits		16,72 52 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased		2,50 90 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased		23 71 000
Bullion		
Dead Stock		2,54 26 000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra		
Sundries		40 22 000
Balances with other Banks		13 95 000
		83,39 95 000
Cash		8,76 81 000
	Rupees	92,16 76 000

The above balance sheet includes-

Deposits in London	1,052,000 £
Advances and Investments in London	1,752,300
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	107,500
Percentage 10.78	
Bank Rate 3-1/2 per cent.	

MEMORANDUM LIABILITIES

Public Deposits Rs. 1,39,33,000 Decrease.

Other Deposits Rs. 1,45,76,000 Decrease.

ASSETS

Bank's Investments Rs. 1,01,33,-000 Increase.

Loans Rs. 41,76,000 Decrease.

Cash Credits Rs. 9,26,000 Decrease.

Bill's Discounted and Purchased Rs. 2,13,000 Increase.

Cash Rs. 1 92,45,000 Decrease.

Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India Rs. 1,50,00,000 Decrease.

PERCENTAGE 10.78

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Chaitra Shud, 3, 1993
Muslim—Zilhez 2, 1352
Parsi—Mehr 13 1303
Sunrise—6h 45m
Sunset—6h 49m
Hightide—1-19; 14-03
Lowtide—7-37, 19-55

National Council of Indian Women: Art Exhibition, University South Wing, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Schools' Committee. Opening of exhibition in connection with Education Week for subjects of Physiology, Hygiene and Sanitation, Gilder Tank Play ground, 4-40 p.m.
Meeting of medical practitioners re: Foreign doctors in Bombay, Blavatsky Lodge, 7-30 p.m.
"Rama: The Royal Yogi":—Public lecture at United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay, 6-15 p.m.

MONDAY, March 19.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, annual general meeting, Ballard Estate, 11-30 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Karsondas Mulji Centenary Celebrations: Meeting at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda, presiding, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, Annual Meeting, Prince of Wales' Museum, 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 20th instant.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL WORKING CLASS PARTY

A general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Working Class Party to elect delegates to the Jubbulpore Conference will be held at the Party Office at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday)

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

The opening ceremony of the Asthika Samaj Building, near King's Circle, Matunga, will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. There will be a musical entertainment by Semmangudi Sreenivasa Bhagavathar with accompaniments at 8-30 p.m.

VISISHTADHVITHA SIDHANTHA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Sabha there will be a discourse on Guru Parambarai to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the premises of the Sabha, by Sriman V. Krishnamachariar of Ishyur."

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"Rama—The Royal Yogi" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

MARATHI GRANTHA SANGRAHALAYA.

The 34th and 35th annual gathering of the Institution will be celebrated in the hall of the Sangrahalaya, Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Thakurdwar at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Sunday) when Mr. Govindrao Sakharam Sardesai will preside and deliver a lecture on. "What Can Libraries Do."

THE ZOROASTRIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE & HEALTH LEAGUE

The above League will be held its 8th Boxing Tournament to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution, Cruickshank Road, Dhobi Talao, when Major E. H. Whitfeld, M. C. P.Sc. will preside.

PARSI CHILDREN'S PUBLIC GATHERING

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a Parsi Children's Gathering will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) when several children will play games, give recitations etc. Lady Jerbai Byramji Jijibhoy will preside and distribute prizes and sweets.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHAUPATTY

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at Chaupatty today (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. to protest against the treatment of politicals in Yerwada Central Jail.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside and Sjts. B. G. Horniman, K. M. Munshi, Nagindas Master, Purshotamdas Trikamdas, P. R. Lele, S. D. Babrekar, Jamiat Singh, T. R. Naravne, Mrs. Shantabai Vengaskar and others will speak.

SARASWATI MATHA SAMSTHA

The first meeting of the members of the Samstha will be held at 4 p.m. today (Sunday) in Maratha High School Hall near Opera House Tram Terminus.

BOMBAY RASHTRIYA SEVA SANGH

The Khaddar Pheri will be started by the Bombay Rashtriya Seva Sangh to-day (Sunday) between 8 and 10 a.m. when the public in the Fort Area are requested to give full response by purchasing Khaddar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Free Public Lecture.
"RAMA: THE ROYAL YOGI"
celebrating
Jamshed-i-Navaroz and
Rama-Navami
Sunday March 18th, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.
No Fees No Collections.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Viennese Nights". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Thief of Bagdad". Daily at 5-15, 8 adn 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.
REGAL—"Day of Reckoning". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Girl of the Rio". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"Tarzan The Fearless". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"The Wandering Jew". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show, 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Roman Scandals". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Tara Sundari". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Speed-Madness".
PALACE—"Secrets". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Hoopla". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Kishmat-ka-Shekar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Phantom of the Hills". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Golden West". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Saint Tulsidas". Time as usual.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

SUNDAY, May 18

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben
A summary of the week's news.
7-45 p.m. A religious service: address by Rev. Pat McCormick, D.S.O.
8-30 p.m. Organ recital.
9 p.m. Leslie Bridgewater Quintet.
10 p.m. Reginald King and his orchestra.
10-45 p.m. A summary of the week's news.
11 p.m. Callenders Band.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, March 18.

10 a.m. Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin. Vilayat Hussein in classical and light Indian music. 11-30 a.m. Taj Mahal Hotel, Orchestra. 1 p.m. Close down.
7-30 p.m. Miss Kessar Wadke in light Indian music. 9 p.m. News and weather bulletin. 9-20 p.m. Studio Service. Close down 10 p.m.

GANDHI SEVA SENA

The members of the Gandhi Seva Sena will go round Chowpatty and Hanging Gardens with Boxes to collect Funds for Behar to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

SINGLES

1. V A K Chari v C A Ganapati Aiyar
2. K V Chidambaram v C K V Manian.
3. V Krishnan v A E Mathews
4. G Subramaniam v V K R Chetty.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Singapore and China per s.s. "Conte Rosso" will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 21st instant

PARLA SHIKSHEN MANDIR

The opening ceremony of the Parla Shikshan Mandir will take place today (Sunday) at 8 a.m. at Chinwalla Blocks, Kurla Road, Villa Parle when Mr. E. W. Perry, Collector, Bombay Suburban District will preside and Mrs. Perry will declare the Mandir open

S. I. BADMINTON SINGLES TOURNAMENT

The following matches are down for decision to-day (Sunday) at 6-45 a.m. (S. T.) in the above tournament conducted by the South Indian Association. Matunga, at Mahabar Star Grounds, Shivaji Park, (B.B.) Matunga.

KARNATAK MAHILA SABHA

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Association, a gathering of Karnatak Ladies will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at 69 Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort. Mrs. J. Soanes will preside over the gathering.

ANNIVERSARY OF BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the 67th anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Dr. Kashibai Nowrange will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

COTTON BROKERS' STAFF UNION

Under the auspices of the Cotton Brokers Staff Union, a meeting of all those interested in Cotton Trade will be held to protest against the present system of twenty-four hours working of the Cotton Forward Market to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Trading Hall of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Ltd. at Marwadi Bazar.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside.

KANTA NATAK SAMAJ.

The "Kanta Natak Samaj" will stage "Taranhar" at the Princess Theatre, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road, in aid of "The Prantij Hitechchu Mitra Mandal" on Good Friday, March 30, under the auspices of "Navin Gujarat." The Mandal is a charitable institution and is doing excellent work in the cause of medical relief and education.

LORD AND LADY BRABOURNE AT HAFFKINE INSTITUTE

Lord and Lady Brabourne vis ited the Haffkine Institute at Parel on Friday. (Left) Lady Brabourne is seen examining T.B. germs under the microscope. (Right) Lord Brabourne views the destruction of rats by means of poison-gas.

"Wandering Jew," now running at the Pathe Cinema.

LATE JUSTICE MIRZA

Anjuman-e-Mavaddat's Condolence

A special meeting of the Anjuman-e-Mavaddat was convened by Major Shiavax A. Paymaster, Secretary of the said Anjuman, in Mavaddat Hall at Altamount Road on the 11th instant.

The Chairman Mr. Malekuttujjar M. J. Shustry referred to the irreparable loss they had suffered through the untimely death of their friend, guide and benefactor the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza. He said Justice Mirza was the tower of strength of the Anjuman-e-Mavaddat and though he did not take any active part in the policy of the institution yet his influence, his courage, his patronage and his moral support were the stimuli for greater efforts on the part of the members of this Institution.

He then requested Mr. Ardeshir Edulji Bengali the Vice-President to move the resolution which Mr. Bengali did as under:

"That this meeting of the Anjuman-e-Mavadatt places on record the grievous loss, the Institution has suffered through sudden and premature death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza. The actual previous evening of the day when he died, he worked on the bench of the High Court, with his customary energy an thoroughness. He had particularly at heart the interest of our Institution. His clean judgment and courage helped the institution to overcome its difficulties. The conspicuous abilities of head and heart and above all, his uprightness and fair dealings earned him the confidence, respect and affection of those privileged to know him intimately.

"It is the wish of this meeting that the Chairman on behalf of the Anjuman-e-Mavadatt should communicate to Mrs. Mirza the widow and Mr. Ali Reza, barrister, the brother and the family of the deceased an expression of deep sympathy in their sudden and sad bereavement."

Major S. A. Paymaster seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously in silence, all standing.

Late Mr. D. P. Shroff

Mr. Dhirajlal P. Shroff, Barat-Law, of Ahmedabad, Director and one of the founders of the Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, died on Friday.

The office of the Company was closed for the day in honour of his memory.

Prasad Fund Totals Rs. 21,67,313

PATNA, Mar. 17.

The Babu Rajendra Prasad's Relief Fund now totals Rs. 21,67,313.—A. P.

SAHITYA SANSAD

The annual Vasantotsava Celebrations and the Social Gathering of the Sahitya Sansad will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, Gowalia Tank at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. K. M. Munshi, President of the Sansad, will preside.

KARSONDAS MULJI CENTENARY

The Karsondas Muljee Centenary will be celebrated at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Baroda, Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar will preside on the occasion and Dewan Bahadur K M Jhaveri, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. K Natarajan, Mr. K M Munshi, Mrs. Hansa Menta, Major S A Paymaster, Hon. Mr. Justice H B Divetia, Mr. M C Chagla, Mr. L R Tairsee, and others will speek on the life and teachings of late Karsondas Muljee.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE GATHERING

The Annual Social Gathering of the Davar's College of Commerce will be held at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday, the 26th inst. at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall when the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah B. Cooper, Minister, Local Self-Government, will preside. The programme of events will include the Principal's Annual Report and Presidential Address. There will be the usual items of the College Orchestra as well as of vocal music, comic skit etc., and distribution of Prizes to the Winners of the 1st and 2nd places in the Annual Athletic Sports events of the College.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Mr. D. L. Pathak, Secretary, A. I. T. U. C., Bombay, writes:—

At a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Committee, held on Wednesday it was decided at the Bombay Provincial Labour Conference should be held on 21st and 22nd April in Bombay under the presidentship of Comrade Rajni Mukerji, the Organising Secretary of the A. I. T. U. C., Bengal, Mr S. H. Jabwala, the Vice-President of the A. I. T. U. C. will act as Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Women's Art Exhibition

A Correction

The name of the sculptor, the woman artist who designed the 'man with the bagpipe" mentioned yesterday in our review of the exhibition was, on account of the sculptural section being unfortunately omitted from the catalogue, wrongly given. The artist is Kumari M. Jog, not Kumari Amre.

SITUATION IN AHMEDABAD

Strike In Two More Mills

AHMEDABAD, March 17.

The operatives of the Weaving Departments of two mills, namely the New Rajpur Mill and the Ahmedabad Ginning Mill, struck work to-day as a protest against the imposition of heavy fine for damaged cloth and reduction in the rates of wages in certain sorts of cloth.

Weavers of the Lal Mill, who were on strike for the same reason, during the last three days, resumed work to-day, following a settlement with the mill authorities, through the mediation of the Labour Association.

The strike in the Jupiter Mill continues, and the mill remains closed.—A.P.

4 NEW CASES OF MENINGITIS

Schools, Cinemas, Theatres To Remain Closed For 6 Days More

AHMEDABAD, March 17.

Four new cases of Meningitis were admitted to-day into the Municipal Vadilal Hospital to-day. The President of the Municipality has ordered the closing of schools, cinemas, dramatic theatres, circuses and other shows as well as weekly fairs, for a further period of six days.—A.P.

SEC. 144, C. P. C. IN NEW DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 17.

Section 144, Cr. P. C. has been promulgated in Delhi for a period of two months during the celebration of Bakrid and Mohurum. The routes for taking sacrificial cows and processions have been specified.—A.P.

Mysterious Death Of Accountant

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 17.

Mystery surrounds the death of the Accountant of the District Board of Allahabad, whose dead body was picked up near Rampur village close to the city where he cycled daily after office hours.—A. P.

London.—Green Warrior been scratched from Lincolnshire.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY'S SHAME

Inadequate Legislation Aftermath

OLD TOLERATED AREA IN NEW GARB

Dr. Noronha Urges Abolition of Brothels and to remedy Defects in existing Law

"Unless we can prove that the results obtained by the penalty measures already adopted in India against commercialised prostitution have produced good effect our future claims to promote where necessary adequate and effective legal penalties against brothel-keeping and procuration will not merit a hearing. I hope therefore that this will be passed soon and that the efforts to carry out the policy of abolition will not be relented at any time."

In these words Dr. Myrtle Noronha moved the resolution appreciating the work of the Provincial Councils for the suppression of the traffic in women and children, and urging still more rigorous efforts in this direction.

The mover further suggested the study of this problem under "its legal, moral, educational and rescue work-aspects," stringent legal penalties for brothel-keeping and procuration, starting of Rescue of Homes and sustained propaganda.

Dr. Noronha observed that the Commission of Enquiry on traffic in Women and Children in the East considered that the closing of licensed houses or brothels was one of the best measures against traffic in women and children. If the League of Nations Commission were convinced that the penalisation instead of regulation or toleration of traffic did not result in the evils suggested by some, such as a large number of idle professional prostitutes left to be taken care of by the State, increase in sex-crime and others, then the commission would be in a position to recommend measures for the entire abolition of this evil. To this end, she exhorted the Women's Council, to direct their efforts.

BILL'S ADVERSE EFFECTS.

"Unsatisfactory local bills have adverse effects on the results of abolition and tend to give the public an impression that the policy is at fault." She cited Bombay as an instance, where owing to inadequate legislation, "while brothels as defined by the Act are almost all closed, the prostitutes have spread themselves out in one room tenements," and that, "our old tolerated Area still remains the old haunt of vice under a new reconstituted form and the number of women plying this vile trade has not materially changed. It is defective laws which bring into disrepute good policies and I should like to urge on this Conference the necessity for working towards bringing in amendments to remove such defects.

Miss Rossetti (Bengal) seconded the resolution; the resolution was unanimously passed.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The last Session of the Women's Conference met on Saturday morning, with Her Highness the Maharani Saheba of Baroda in the chair.

A resolution drawing attention to the fact that the Child Marriages Restraint Act had not proved efficient as a means of eradicating the evil of child Marriages and the Council expressing their opinion that the Act in its present form did not prevent Child Marriages but only served as an instrument of punishment and urging upon the Government and the Public to so amend the Act that this evil might be completely eradicated was moved by Mrs. Nagarkar who observed that hitherto the Act was honoured more in the breach than in observance and though it created a scare among people before legislation it was found harmless and ineffectual.

HANDICAP ON REFORMERS.

The speaker considered that the deposits by complainants imposed an avoidable handicap on sincere reformers, while the offenders got away with light punishment. She suggested the abolition of the clause for compulsory deposit.

Mrs. J. R. Doctor seconded the resolution.

"REMOVE DEPOSIT"

Mrs. N. M. Raiji supported. All the speakers including Mrs. Hamid Ali, Dr. Malinibai Sukhthankar and Miss Rossetti advocated the removal of the "deposit" clause. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Next the resolution on the Abolition of Traffic in women and children was passed.

Another resolution protesting against the display in cinema posters was also passed.

FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta then moved, "The National Council of Women in India resolves that the Government of India be moved to appoint a public Commission to enquire into the possibilities and recommend the ways and means of providing a complete scheme of Social Insurance, for industrial workers to begin with, against all contingencies of a workers' life, including illness, accident, permanent disability, old age, maternity, unemployment etc., and to undertake and exact the necessary legislation on the report of such a Commission at an early date."

Miss Chester seconded the resolution.

MRS. NAIDU'S SUPPORT.

Mrs. Naidu commending the resolution to the House for acceptance, said that the resolution was a comprehensive one, and in this aspect, the interests of men could not be isolated from the interests of women and all fared equally.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Among others, the girl guides for their invaluable help and the Press for their publicity were thanked by the (chairman) of the N.C.W.I., before the Session came to a close.

FIRE HAVOC IN HYDERABAD

Woman And Children Succumb To Injuries

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), March 17.

Of the twelve persons who were admitted to the hospital in consequence of a fire in a thatched hut yesterday morning, four have succumbed to their injuries. The deathroll is now five.

The dead include an adult woman and four children. The carelessness of an inmate who flung a lighted bidi on a heap of crackers in the house is believed to be the cause of the fire.

10 A.M.; 3-30; 6-30 & 10 P.M.

PATHE
CONRAD VEIDT
in

Book early Phone 41561

The WANDERING JEW
(E. Temple Thurston's Play—Directed by MAURICE ELVEY)
A FEAST OF ACTION AND DRAMA
Majestic in its Pageantry
Impressive in its Dignity
Thrilling in its Appeal
MAGNIFICENT SCREEN PLAY

Thrilling Racing Seen At Mahaluxmi

Munro In The Limelight With Two Winners

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

The penultimate day of the Bombay Racing Season was attended by another large crowd, and the business done on the totalizators was better even than last week's. Five well-fancied horses scored during the afternoon, but the success of outsiders like Money Order, Sanjakdar and Mutashar only benefited those in the know. J. Munro, the well-known Australian jockey had the satisfaction of riding a winning double for the Higgins Brothers. He will be leaving for home next week, and his numerous admirers hope to see him return to Bombay next season.

The success of Tohunga in the Chantilly Plate enabled Arthur Harrison to saddle a winner after a long interval. The Stratford gelding has been an honest customer, and was quite a popular winner. Castleton was backed like a good thing in this race, but he tired in the last few yards, and found it difficult to shoulder 8|12. The handicapper has been unduly severe on the son of Knight of the Garter, who is a good second class horse and nothing more.

STAFF OFFICER AGAIN.

That sturdy customer Staff Officer won his fourth race this season, when capturing the St. Cloud Handicap from Francolin and Safety Match. Roy Higgins has worked wonders with the son of The Night Patrol, who commenced his career in Class IV and has gone up to the top of Class II.

SPEEDY CARTOON.

When Cartoon trotted home in Div: I of the Phoenix Park Plate, many astute judges of horse flesh wondered why the handicapper had taken so long to transfer the son of Owen Roe from Class IV. The colt has inherited the stout qualities of his famous sire and is one of the speediest Indian-bred horses in the country.

Both Inniskilling and Witch Music, who fought out the issue in the Tralee Plate, are too good to remain in Class IV.

Sanjakdar sprang an unwelcome surprise in Div: II of the Alexandria Plate, returning 42 to 1 on the tote. Kolhapur Queen, the favourite failed badly after leading the field into the straight.

Sweetie and Bismarck II had an interesting set to in Div: II of the Phoenix Park Plate. The Rajpipla filly just beat Mr. McElligot's colt, who is not half the horse he was this time last year.

Mutashar trounced a big field in Div: I of the Alexandra Handicap to pay the odds of 14 to 1 on the tote. Al Ghazi with Bowley up ran in the ruck after flattering for a while.

The three divisions of the Delta Plate were remarkable for the failure of Mr. Sion Nessim's candidates, who were expected to play a bold part. Royal Crown, Al Barg and Mal Allah all ran below the form previously shown.

Jahan Ara, who was nowhere in a 7 furlongs race last week, showed strong fighting powers against Nickel. His defeat was not regretted by those who supported him last time out, when he proved such an expensive failure.

RUSH FOR REFRESHMENTS.

The afternoon was very warm and close with the result that there was a tremendous rush for refreshments. I am afraid next season Messrs. Brandon's will have to increase the accommodation provided at present. They, however, coped with the situation in a very satisfactory way and deserve praise for their efforts.

1st Race (2-0 p. m.)

THE DELTA PLATE.—Div. I. Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1933, of a race value Rs. 1,200 or over, once 7 lbs., twice, 12 lbs., oftener, 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's VIRKUMAR 8-9 Whiteside 1
Mr. H. S. Rustomjee's ALLADIN 7-8 (car. 7-9) Harding 2
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's AL HAZAR 8-10 Obaid 3
Mr. Ismail Ebrahim's FAUST 7-8 Meekings 4

Not Run:— Hamdoon (8-4).

Won by 1 length; 2-1|2 lengths and 2-1|2 lengths.

Time:—1min. 52-2|5secs.

1st tote paid Rs. 17-8 for win, and Rs. 8-8; Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 18 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 19-8 for win, and Rs. 8; Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 18 for places.

Favourite:—Virkumar.

Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

The Race:—Hassan was quickest out of the barrier followed by Faust, Raza, Hardinge and Al Hazar. At the turn Virkumar drew out with Alladin and Al Hazar and went on to win comfortably by one length.

2nd Race (2-30 p. m.)

THE DELTA PLATE.—Div. II. Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1933, of a race value Rs. 1,200 or over, once 7 lbs., twice, 12 lbs., oftener, 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Syed bin Oomer's MONEY ORDER 8-0 Meekings 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's HAPPY KING 8-4 Dall Acqua 2
Mr. Mahomed Abdulla's HAVANA 7-8, Simmons 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's AL BARG 8-6 Selby 4

All ran.

Won by head, short head, and 1|2 length.

Time.—1min. 54-1|5secs.

1st tote paid Rs. 157-8 for win, and Rs. 42; Rs. 34 and Rs. 20 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 116-8 for win, and Rs. 48-8; Rs. 31-8; and Rs. 23-8 for places.

Favourite.—Al Barg.

Winner trained by B. Rustomjee Jnr.

The Race.—Strephon took up the running and led for about 2 furlongs from Ward Al Iraq and Money Order. Nearing the turn Baharnoor and Havana moved up while Money Order chased by Happy King led the field into the straight. In an exciting finish Money Order secured the verdict by a head.

3rd Race (3-0 p. m.)

THE DELTA PLATE. Div. III. Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1933, of a race value Rs. 1,200 or over, once 7 lbs., twice, 12 lbs., oftener, 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Ali Haji Sassoun's NICKEL 9-0 Obaid 1
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's JAHAN ARA 8-10 Northmore 2
Mr. Esmail Khalil's GREEN LAWN 9-0 Simmons 3
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's RED FLOWER 8-4 Munro 4

Not Run.—Alharith (7-8).

Won by 3|4 length; 3|4 length and neck.

Time:—1min. 52-2|5secs.

1st tote paid Rs. 43 for win, and Rs. 17; Rs. 18 and 55-8 for places

2nd tote paid Rs. 46 for win, and Rs. 15; Rs. 18 and 57-8 for places.

Favourite:—Kanda.

Winner trained by Mahomed Jamoor.

The Race:—Kanda was first away chased by Jinanar and Good bye with Mal Allah badly placed in the bunch. At the six furlong post Goodbye took the lead from Jinanar Jassam Beg and Jahan Ara. In the straight Nickel came up and passing Jahan Ara went on to win by 3|4 length. Green Lawn with a late run placed third.

4th Race (3-30 p. m.)

THE PHOENIX PARK PLATE. Div. II. Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3000; second Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's SWEETIE 8-2 Selby 1
Mr. G. McElligott's BISMARCK II 7-12 Burn 2
Mr. Eve's HOLLYWOOD NIGHTS 8-9 Brace 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's RAJPYARI 7-7 Stokes 4

All ran.

Won by head, 4 lengths; and 1-1|2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 1-2|5secs.

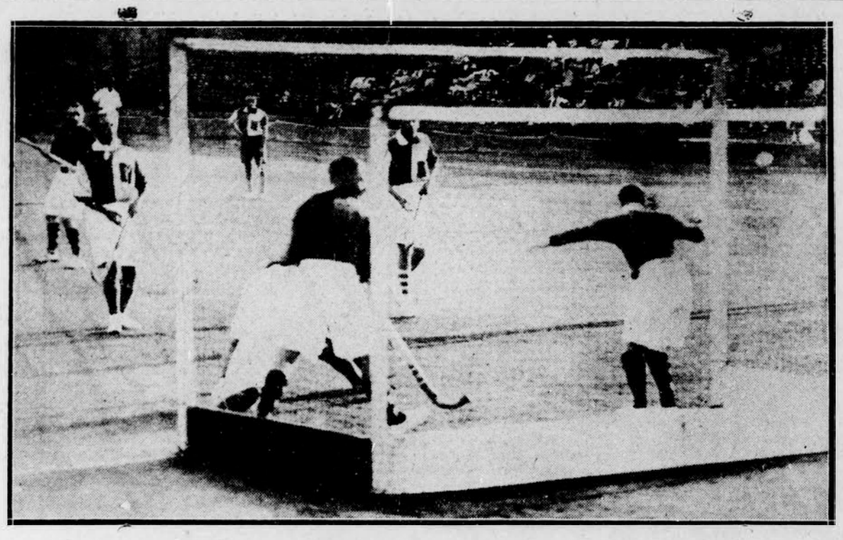
1st tote paid Rs. 16 for win, and Rs. 7-8; Rs. 11 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 17 for win, and Rs. 8; Rs. 10-8; and Rs. 9-8 for places.

Favourite.—Sweetie.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

The Race.—Maya stood at the gate and took no part in the race. Raphael jumped out first followed by Bismarck II, Sweetie and Hollywood Nights. Bismark II looked a winner near home but Sweetie challenged to win on the post by a head. Hollywood Nights was a bad third.



In the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament match on Friday Parsi Cyclists beat Bombay Gymkhana "B" by 3 goals to nil.

5th Race (4-0 p. m.)

THE ALEXANDRIA HANDICAP.—Div. II. Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

A handicap for Arabs in class II.

Mr. A. K. Khaderi's SANJAKDAR 8-0 Hardinge 1
Mr. J. A. Wadia's MOON SPARK 8-5 Obaid 2
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's ADHBA II 7-9 Whiteside 3
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SUNSPOT 8-10 Brace 4

Not Run.—Injeman II.

Won by 3|4 length; 3-1|2 lengths and 1-1|2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 36-3|5secs.

1st tote paid Rs. 217 for win, and Rs. 54; Rs. 28 and 11-8 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 246 for win and Rs. 59; Rs. 27 and Rs. 14 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Mustapha.

The Race:—Adhba II was slowly away Kolhapur Queen went to the front from Famous, Blue Star and Bombshell. They ran in this order till well in the straight where Sanjakdar and Moonspark came on the straight and fighting out the finish to win by 3|4 of a length. Adbha II was a bad third.

6th Race (4-30 p. m.)

THE TRALEE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner. Rs. 2,000; second Rs 700; third, Rs. 300

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Capt. E. A. Elgee & Mr. G. V. Williamson's INNISKILLING 9-5 Munro 1
Mr. Darbari Lal's WITCH MUSIC 9-3 Whiteside 2
Mr. R. V. Gove's HATLESS 6-12 Graham 3
Mr. Darbari Lal's OVER 7-3 Holland 4

Not Run:— Ascalon (8-9) and Tomtit (8-7).

THE RACE:—Inniskilling hit the front quickly and led with Hatless, Bombshell and Philip Sydney following in that order. Inniskilling entered the straight first with Hatless, Bombshell and Witch Music very close up. Near home Witch Music pressed Inniskilling, who, however, kept on under the whip to win by a short margin. Hatless kept the third placing.

Won by short head; 2-1|2 lengths; and short head.

Time:—1min. 14-3|6secs.

1st tote paid Rs. 15-8 for win, and Rs. 10; Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 21-8 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 17-8 for win, and Rs. 10-8; Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 33 for places.

Favourite:—Inniskilling.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

7th Race (5-0 p. m.)

THE PHOENIX PARK PLATE. Div. I. Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3000; second Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's CARTOON 8|11, Northmore 1
Messrs. Diamond and R. P. Ebrahim's YOUNG BACHELOR 8|1, Blythe 2
Messrs. C.B. Farrar and the Raja of Nazargunj's LOVELY ONE 8|6, Alford 3
Mr. Kelso's Aurangzeb 8|13, Northmore 4

All ran.

Favourite: Cartoon.

THE RACE:—Grecian Orb went out to lead by a few lengths from Young Bachelor, Grecian Orb and Lovely One. Cartoon was in the rear. Cartoon moved up around the turn and assuming charge at the distance went on to win in easy fashion. Young Bachelor held Lovely One for second place.

Won by 4 lengths, 1 length, 1-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 1-1|5secs.

First Tote paid: Win Rs. 18|8; Places Rs. 8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 20.

Second Tote paid: Win Rs. 19|8; Places Rs. 9, Rs. 18|8 and Rs. 19|8.

8th Race (5-30 p. m.)

THE CHANTILLY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs 2,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs 1 000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II which have not won a race in that class since 30th October, 1933 and all horses in Class II.

Messrs. S.C. Ghosh and Darbari Lal's TOHUNGA 7|12, Burn 1
Mr. J. Crawford's VAMOS 9|5, M. Hoyt 2
Messrs. Ardeshir and Bolton's CASTLETON 8|12, Munro 3
S.S. Akasaheb Maharaj's Rhonius 7|2, Whiteside 4

All ran.

Favourites: Castleton and Tohunga.

THE RACE:—Glen Gowan made the early running from Douceuse, Zecos, Phare and Ternlet. Tohunga was always handy. Whoopee was badly left. Douceuse was at an advantage at the half-mile post, Vamos going prominent on the outside and Tohunga in the bunch. Tohunga held the advantage a furlong from home. Castleton and Vamos challenged, but neither could overtake Tohunga, who won comfortably.

Won by 3|4 length, 1|2 length, 1 length.

Time; 1min. 39secs.

First Tote paid: Win Rs. 23|8; Places Rs. 10, Rs. 19 and Rs. 9|8.

Second Tote paid: Win Rs. 39; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 19 and Rs. 10|8.

9th Race (6-0 p. m.)

THE ST. CLOUD HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's STAFF OFFICER 8|8, Munro 1
Mr. A.M. Khairaz's FRANCOLIN 7|4, Stokes 2
Mr. Eve's SAFETY MATCH 8|10, Brace 3
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Almeida 9|4, Whiteside 4

All ran.

Favourite: Crusty.

THE RACE:—Maid of Orleans showed out for a spell from Argos Heir, Safety Match then went ahead with Nyasa, Ibrani and Almeida afollowing. Thracian Prince was slowly out of the gate. Around the turn Safety Match, Ibrani and Staff Officer were in close order. Staff Officer wore down Safety Match and went on to stay the late challenge of Francolin. Safety Match held Almeida for fourth places.

Won by a head, 1|2 length, 1-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 14secs.

First Tote paid: Win Rs. 45|8; Places Rs. 15, Rs. 22|8 and Rs. 30.

Second Tote paid: Win Rs. 29|3; Places Rs. 12|8, Rs. 22|8 and Rs. 21|8.

10th Race (6-30 p. m.)

THE ALEXANDRIA HANDICAP.—Div. II. Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's MUTASHAR 7|11, Stokes 1
Mr. Fahad Rummah's RAJPUT 7|8, Clarke 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's QUEEN SINGER 9|1, Selby 3
Mr. Eve's Anchor 9|1, Brace ... 4

Not run: Argonaut.

Favourite: Kutub.

THE RACE:—Lamington and Samra Layali were early in the van with Saami and Rajput in pursuit. Rajput forged ahead after the "six," the others following in much the same order Queen Singer was in the rear with Al Ghazi. From the distance Mutashar came through and went on to win easily from Rajput and the late-finishing Queen Singer.

Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 1-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 36-3|5secs.

First Tote paid: Win Rs. 75; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 47|8, and Rs. 30.

Second Tote paid: Win Rs. 56|8; Places Rs. 16|8, Rs. 53|8 and Rs. 26.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

England Beat Scotland By 6 Points To 3

LONDON, March 17.

At Twickenham in an International Rugby match, England beat Scotland six points to three. At half-time the sides were level with three points each.—Reuter.

F. A. CUP SEMI-FINALS

The following are results of the Football Association Cup semi-finals:—

Leicester 1, Portsmouth 4.

Manchester City 6, Aston Villa 1.

—Reuter's Special.

SECOND MATCH AGAINST TASMANIA

Results In Draw, Australians Making 501

(Special Cable)

HOBART, March 17.

The Australian test team's second match against Tasmania which commenced on Thursday ended in a draw.

Scores:—Tasmania 338 and 124 for eight (Wall five for 47).

Australians 501 (Kippax 111. Rothwell four for 92).

OBAIDULLAH KHAN HOCKEY TOURNEY

Lusitanians Defeat Orientals By 4 Goals To Nil

BHOPAL, Mar 15.

Two more games were played and decided to-day in the All-India Obaidullah Khan Hockey Tournament when the "Clearing Blues" from Delhi met the Jamalpur Khurja Club, and the "Orientals", also from Delhi, met the Lusitanians from Bombay. Both the Delhi teams had an off day and were badly beaten. Jamalpur beat the "Clearing Blues" by four goals to two after game in which both teams shared the honours of the day, but Jamalpur had something in reserve, superior stickwork and combination enabling them to emerge winners by the substantial margin of two goals.

In the second match the Lusitanians won by four goals to nil and towards the end outplayed the Orientals who were beaten by the superior pace of the nippy Bombay men; but despite that the Orientals deserved to have netted at least once and it was only the sound defence of the Lusitanians from goal-keeper to half-backs, that brought them the full spoils of victory unshared.

LACK OF QUORAM IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Page 1).

Schuster an explicit statement as to when and in what form Assam would be helped. He reminded Government that terrorism was now spreading even into Assam and stressed the urgency of helping that province to tide over its difficulty.

Mr. Piracha, speaking on the abolition of the hide export duty, said that it was a step in the right direction. Quoting figures he pointed out that Indian tanneries used only a tenth of the whole of Indian production, hence there was no justification for penalising the trade of the whole of India. He appealed to the Government to take measures to raise the level of agricultural products especially cotton. Government should not enter into a trade agreement with any country unless it guaranteed to purchase Indian cotton to an extent equal to their imports into India. His province, the Punjab, was entirely opposed to the excise duty on sugar, which was injurious to the development of the industry. In conclusion he urged the formation of Qazi courts.

APATHY OF GOVT. MEMBERS.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai regretted that Government members took little interest in the debate, and none were present in their seats, except the Finance Member.

Sir Mohmud Yaqub got up and said:—Sir, there is no quorum.

Immediately official whips rushed into the lobby and four or five members entered the Chamber and were loudly cheered, as the quorum was made up.

Mr. Navalrai, continuing, congratulated Sir George Schuster on his cleverness in showing a really deficit budget as a surplus one. Merely putting off obligations under debt avoidance of about 388 lakhs would not result in their obligation ceasing. Criticising retrenchment he asked whether there was any reduction from the top.

Mr. S. P. Varma, Financial Advisor, Posts and Telegraphs, said:—Sir, in my department several posts including the Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Engineer and several Superintendents have been retrenched.

Mr. Navalrai put a similar question to Mr. Tottenham, Army Secretary, but he did not rise to reply.

A BLUNDER.

Mr. Navalrai:—I take it that no officers have been retrenched in the Army Department (Laughter). Dealing with the separation of Sind Mr. Navalrai thought that the creation of new provinces by giving subventions was a blunder as a result of which there was a clamour for the creation of more provinces like Baluchistan and Karnatak.

He referred to the article in the "Daily Gazette," Karachi, about Gandhiji and the unsatisfactory nature of the Home Member's reply. He would like to know whether the Bombay Government properly discharged its responsibilities in dealing with the "Daily Gazette," and also whether the Government of India fulfilled its duties of superintendence. He took strong exception to the attitude of the Government of Bombay in this matter, as evidenced by Mr. Bell's answer in the Bombay Council.

The House adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

ASSEMBLY TO SIT NEXT SATURDAY

Programme For Current Week

NEW DELHI, Mar. 17.

The Legislative Assembly is likely to sit again on Saturday next week.

When Sir B. L. Mitter hinted at this possibility in the Assembly to-day, there were murmurs of dissent and one member ejaculated what about "Ram Naumi."

The Leader of the House informed the members that Government would introduce on Monday a Bill to make better provision for the control of manufacture, possession, use, operation, sale, import and export of aircraft.

The House would then resume consideration of the Finance Bill, and he hoped that it would finish before March 23. The rest of the week would be available for consideration and passing of the Salt Additional Import Duty Extending Bill and either further motions in connection with the Bills imposing excise duty on sugar and matches or the State Protection Bill would be taken up.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty, who had gone to Lahore, will return here on Monday.—A. P.

Cambridge Wins Boat Race.

VICTORY BY 4-1/4 LENGTHS

Course Covered In Record Time Of 18 Mts., 3 Seconds

Winning Toss Cambridge Soon Took Lead Which Was Maintained, Ultimately Claiming Victory Despite Oxford's Magnificent Spurts

LONDON, March 17.

Cambridge won the Inter-varsity Boat Race.

Cambridge won the toss and chose the Surrey side.

Weather slightly improved and the start was deferred until 14-10 hours.

The race started at 2-16 hours. Oxford starting with 36 to Cambridge's 35, took a slight lead which they maintained at Boathouses. Cambridge drew level at Beverleybrook.

Crews were still level at Fulham Football ground, Craven Steps and Waldens. Then Cambridge took the lead by canvas at the milepost. Both then stroked 34 and Cambridge were still leading at Crabtree.

CAMBRIDGE'S BEAUTIFUL ROWING.

Cambridge rowing with beautiful rhythm and doing 34 to Oxford's 32 steadily drew ahead, led by one and a quarter length at Harrods and increased the lead to two lengths at Hammersmith Bridge.

OFFICIAL TIME.

The official time is 18 minutes three seconds which is a record for the course. Cambridge won by four and a quarter lengths.

WON 11TH TIME SUCCESSIVELY

Cambridge have won the race eleven times in succession. The previous record time was Oxford's 18 minutes 29 seconds in 1929.

Oxford led slightly at the start but Cambridge soon took the command, and rowing with beautiful rhythm, increased the lead to three lengths, but Oxford spurted magnificently after three miles and reduced the arrears to a length.

Cambridge, however, held them and, thereater, ran away. Not a single Cantab was distressed at the finish, but Oxford who were most ragged towards the finish were rowed out. Cambridge were lucky to win the toss, for the Surrey station gave them shelter from a strong southwester.

ON POINT OF DISQUALIFICATION?

After two miles, Cambridge cox went across into Oxford's water and had Oxford been slightly closer, Umpire might have felt justified in disqualifying Cambridge whose cox realised what he had done, for shortly afterwards he returned to his own side.

OXFORD ROWS VALIANTLY.

Oxford rowing valiantly held Cambridge to two lengths lead at Mills, but Cambridge who were starting with 33 to 32 stalled them off, and increased the lead at two miles. Oxford appeared to be tiring at Dover.

Stroking 28 to 27, Cambridge led by two and a half lengths at The Mall, which they increased to two and three-quarters at Chiswick Eyot, Oxford again spurted. The margin between the crews was still two and three-quarters at Chiswick Steps.

Here came another Oxford, effort. Although stroking only 28 to Cambridge's 30, they regained quarter of a length at Duke's Meadows, but Cambridge speeded up and increased the lead to three lengths at three miles.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

There was tremendous excitement as the crews raced round the bend. Oxford stroking powerfully raised their supporters' hopes, gaining visibly, until they reduced the margin to only one length at Devonshire Meadows.

Cambridge however saw the danger and with the bend of the course now favouring them, spurted to the original three lengths' lead at Bulls Head, with both strokes doing 32. Cambridge maintained that lead at Barnes Bridge.

At White Hart Cambridge were leading by three and a half lengths. Oxford making the final effort increased their stroke to 34, compared to their rivals' 32 and reduced the arrears to three lengths.

OXFORD'S FINAL SPURT.

Oxfort spurted magnificently towards the finish, but there was only one crew in it. Oxford's rowing was most ragged. Cambridge eventually won by four and a quarter lengths.

OXFORD'S TIME.

Oxford's time was 13 minutes 18 seconds. They also beat the record.

Europeans Not Excluded From 'Quake Relief

Planting Families Who Have Lost Their All, Get Rs. 8,000 As Immediate Assistance

PATNA, Mar. 16.

Total expenditure from the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund which has been sanctioned by the Local Committee at Patna now amounts to about Rs. 13-1/4 lakhs, states a Government communique. The communique proceeds:—Rather over a lakh has been spent in charitable relief mostly for the purpose of relieving distress immediately following the earthquake:—

EUROPEANS NOT EXCLUDED

In view of unfounded statements which have been made to the effect that Europeans are being excluded from the benefits of the Fund, special mention is made of the fact that Rs. 8,000 of this sum has been spent in granting immediate assistance to European planting families who lost all their property in the earthquake.

About a lakh has been spent in providing materials of various kinds for the purpose of constructing semi-permanent shelters. This is in addition to considerable free grants of housing material. Expenditure under this head is likely to absorb large sums up to the break of the rains. Special grants of Rs. 60,000 have been made to the Monghyr Municipality for the purpose of clearing debris and replanning the congested area in which a majority of the casualties occurred. House building grants to persons who are unable to take loans amount at present to Rs 1,16,000. This again is a head under which heavy expenditure is likely in the near future.

FOR RURAL RELIEF

Coming to items which particularly concern the rural population, Rs. 1-3/4 lakhs have been expended in grants for general rural relief and between 2-1/2 and 3 lakhs required to pay for bullock driven sugar mills. These are being distributed to cultivators to enable them to crush cane which they have grown for factories now put out of action by the earthquake.

GRANTS TO CULTIVATORS

The most important item upon which expenditure is just beginning is grants to cultivators to clear the sand which the earthquake deposited on their lands. The smaller raiyats, who are not in a position to take Taccavi Loans for the purpose, are being given free grants to help them clear the sand. Rs. 3-1/4 lakhs has been granted for the purpose but it is quite likely that as operations progress much larger sums will be required. Relief is being granted on a graduated scale varying with the area of each raiyat's holding which is covered with sand and the depth of sand. Where sand is over two feet deep the raiyat will receive Rs. 35 for each acre damaged. Where the depth is between one and two feet he will receive Rs. 30. For depths between six inches and a foot Rs. 20 will be given, while for depths below six inches Rs. 10 is the rate.

FROM AGRICULTURAL LOANS

This assistance is being given generally from Agricultural Loans; but raiyats whose holdings do not exceed an acre are being given free grants instead of loans, while holders of three acres or less who have suffered severely and are unlikely to be able to grow a reasonable paddy crop are being given half the money as free grant and the other half as a loan. It is impossible to estimate accurately the cost of these measures until the survey has proceeded further but a preliminary estimate is Rs. 26 lakhs, part of which will be spent from the Viceroy's Fund and part from loan funds.

MAYURBHANJ OFFER

The Maharaja of Mayurbhanj has generously offered to supply timber from state forests to enable shelters to be constructed for sufferers from the earthquake. It has been ascertained that these supplies can most conveniently be made to Monghyr and arrangements are being made for the timber to be sent there.—A. P.

SHAM AMATEURISM DENOUNCED

International Committee Warn Against Lure Of Professionalism

PARIS, March 16.

A scathing denunciation of amateurism as practised to-day, and warnings against the lure of professionalism are contained in the report of the International Committee appointed to revise the definition of amateur.

It has been decided that the national associations be given time to study the report which will be finally discussed in London on Jan. 31.

During the course of discussion Britain and France opposed open tournaments and the United States favoured them.—Reuter.

CONGRESS WORKERS KEPT IN CUSTODY

While Governor Was Engaged In Shooting Ducks

KAMBAR (Sind), March 13.

News comes from Kambar, the play-ground of Sind that before the special train of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay could steam in all the Congress workers of the town about 12 in number were surprised in their homes and taken into custody.

They were detained so long the Governor was engaged in shooting ducks in the lake and were released when he left the town.—United Press.

CHEERFUL IN FACE OF DISASTER

Miss Muriel Lester Gives Her Impressions Of Bihar Disaster

PATNA, March 16.

Miss Muriel Lester giving her impressions of a tour of the earthquake area to a representative of the Associated Press dwelt on the cheery fortitude of the peasantry in the face of the disaster.

Miss Lester said what impressed her most was the way the peasants took to the immediate task before them without a trace of self-pity. She said she found them steadily clearing their sand-choked fields—a most difficult task, as the ploughs could hardly penetrate the sand. Two million acres were estimated to be under sand in North Bihar, of which a lakh of acres were irrecialmable. Adults were working at an anna and children a pice daily.

Miss Lester recalled a talk Mahatma Gandhi gave to peasants of Champaran in which he said: "You have faced a great calamity. Now don't give way for a moment to selfity. Work hard. India must not become a nation of beggars."

SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION.

She spoke in praise of the work of the various Relief Organisations and the spirit of co-operation among them.

Other parts of the world, she said, hardly realised the extent of the disaster. Mrs. Dorothy Hogg, her niece who was sailing for England next week from Colombo, was arranging to give a broadcast of her impressions of the earthquake to the people of England.

Speaking of Gandhiji's tour Miss Lester described how two peasants jumped into the river and tried to swim across to get a glimpse of the Mahatma.—A.P.

Miss Leister's Plans

PATNA, March 17.

Miss Muriel Leister has decided to stay at Patna for a fortnight more, but her niece Mrs. Dorothy Hogg leaves for Bombay on March 19 'en-route' to England.—(United Press).

PUNJAB GOVT. AND WHITE PAPER

Printing Of Electoral Rolls Contemplated

LAHORE, March 17.

Provisional conclusions have been reached by the Punjab Government with the help of the Provincial Franchise Committee regarding franchise and constituencies in the province under the coming reforms according to "Civil and Military Gazette" which adds that if the White Paper proposals were accepted by Parliament the Punjab Government would be able to start printing of electoral rolls for the reformed councils within a few weeks of the decision of Parliament.

According to the present conclusions of Government 86 seats allotted by the Communal Award to the Punjab Muslims should be so distributed as to give 9 seats to urban constituencies, 77 to rural, these including one Muslim woman member each from rural and urban constituencies.

Similarly, 32 seats allotted to Sikhs should be divided into 2 urban, 29 rural and one mixed rural and urban—the latter for the election of a Sikh woman member.

The Punjab Government has been unable to arrive at any conclusion on the allocation of general Hindu seats between urban and rural and this would be referred to the Government of India.

These 43 general seats will however, include 8 seats reserved for the depressed classes for which special constituencies have been proposed and one seat to be reserved for a woman candidate from them.—A. P.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED

PARIS, March 16.

The Chamber by 376 to 198 votes voted the adjournment of Parliament until May 15.

M. Chautemps assured the Government of the continued support of the Radicals.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mrs. C W Grant arrived at Government House on Friday.

Lt: Colonel Sir Emmanuel and Lady Hoyle lunched at Government House on Friday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne visited the Haffkine Institute on Friday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne gave a dance at Government House on Friday.

A group photo of the members of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee.

ELOPES WITH A PRINCE

Fraulin Erica Patzek, daughter of a rich German merchant and film actress, who ran away from Berlin to London last month with Prince Sigvard of Sweden, second son of the Crown Prince, was married to the Prince in London on the 8th of this month, despite the efforts of the Royal House of Sweden to prevent the union.

PROTECT HOSIERY INDUSTRY

"Remove Stipulation Of Weight Per Square Yard"

NEW DELHI, Mar. 15.

The Honrary Secretary of the All India Hosiery Manufacturers Association, in a communication to Sir Joseph Bhore, the Commerce Member, points out that the exclusion of knitted fabric weighing four and half ounce per square yard and over from specific duty of six annas per pound in the Textile Protection Bill, leaves a loophole which will nullify any amount of protection given to the hosiery industry and observes that unless therefore this stipulation of specific weight be removed, the protective effect of any duties on underwear will be nullified.

Not only is it necessary, says the communication, to remove this stipulation of weight per square yard but also the level of duty should be raised to that on underwear if the industry is to be protected. The proposed inclusion of shirts and handkerchiefs with woven piecesgoods in the protection bill amply justifies the importance of the duty being levied at the same rate on knitted fabric as on garments made from

BURMESE DEMAND.

D. R. Ba Maw, the president of the All Burma anti-Separationist League, has telegraphed to the Commerce Member, that in view of the fact that Burma possesses at present a rapidly growing and extensive hosiery industry, employing mainly indigenous labour and producing more than 40 per cent of the imported hosiery goods and as steps have already been taken to increase the output and make Burma self-supporting in this line of goods, his party and Association strongly urge upon the Government of India to give effective protection to the industry and for raising the import duty on hosiery goods to the following levels:

Knitted cloth to 12 annas per pound and any apparel made therefrom to one rupee per pound by weight or 25 percent "ad valorem" whichever may be higher in each case instead of the levels recently adopted by the Legislative Assembly.— A. P.

HAIL-STORMS DAMAGE CROPS

Revenue Member To Go On Inspection Tour

NAGPUR, March 16.

According to an official report there were again light hailstorms last week in six districts in the province causng slight damage to the standing crops in Saugor and the Jubbulpur districts.

Over twenty villages in the Berar were badly affected by hailstorms last December and the following month (January), and the Government of the Central Provinces granted remissions in land revenue wherever it was found necessary.

It is understood that Mr. E. Gordon, the Revenue Member, is leaving Nagpur on March 18 to make a tour of the districts, to ascertain the extent of the damage done and consider the question of further remissions in land revenue.—A. P.

SIROHI POLICE FIRE ON OUTLAWS

One Killed, One Injured And Another Arrested

(From A Correspondent).

SIROHI, (Rajputana), March 15.

The police of Rohira Thana have been trying to bring to book a gang of Bhill outlaws responsible for several dacoities and high-way robberies.

On the 9th instant acting on reliable information, a police party consisting of 10 men laid an ambush. On seeing a band of about 30 outlaws, the police party challenged them to stop. The desperadoes opened fire. Head Constable Suba Khan was injured by a bullet but the police opened fire and shot down outlaws Navla and Laliya, the former succumbing to his injuries subsequently. The remaining members of the gang then took to flight and the police managed to arrest a proclaimed offender Jamla.

The police party after the encounter had hardly reached the Police Station when they heard that the surviving members of the gang had set upon Mali Thanedar Mukan Singh of Valloria, shot him in the back because he was a State servant and slashed his body with a sword.

A strong armed Police Guard has been posted on the border.

TREATMENT OF POLITICALS IN BENGAL

Plea To Stop Transfer Outside

Calcutta, March 17.

Through a cut motion Mr. Shanti Sekhareswar Ray raised discussion in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day on the treatment meted out to the political prisoners in Bengal.

In order to put a stop to the ill-treatment to the prisoners, Mr. Ray suggested that better control should be exercised by Government in managing the affairs of jails, and non-officials should be allowed to visit jails and the detention camps where political prisoners were confined.

He further urged that the Government should abandon the practice of transferring the Bengal detenus to detention camps outside Bengal.—(United Press.)

OBEIDULLAH'S HEALTH CONDITION

MULTAN, March 17.

To-day is the 42nd day of Khan Obeidullah Khan's hunger-strike in the Multan Central Jail.

Obeidullah's condition is stated to be serious.—(United Press).

AWARD OF IRWIN CUP

For Most Effective Local Health And Baby Week Campaign

NEW DELHI, March 16.

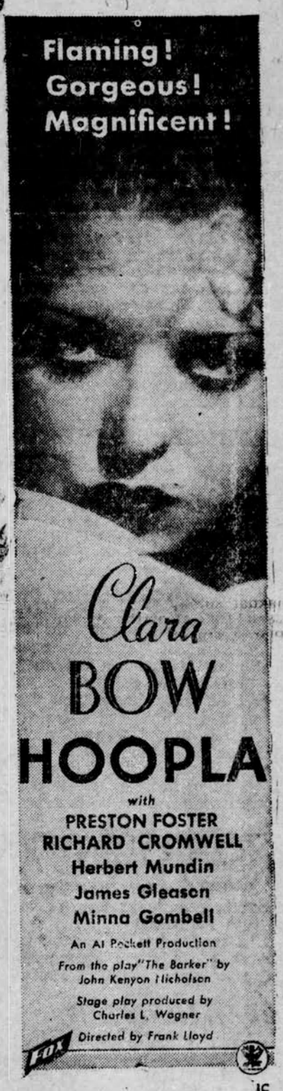
The Director of Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau has issued the following Press communique:

The Indian Red Cross Society Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, awards each year a handsome silver challenge cup which is called the Irwin cup, donated by Raghanandan Prasad Singh, M.L.A., for the most effective local Health and Baby Week Campaign held throughout India.

Each campaign will be judged on its merits, particularly in relation to the way in which it is devised to meet the peculiar circumstances of the district it is to cover.

All entries must be received not later than December 1934.—United Press.

Mild as a Tornado
Gentle as an earthquake!



AT

Roxy

TO-NIGHT

4; 6-30 & 10 p. m.

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK

Owing to the continued rush throughout the last week, hundreds of people could not get admission to see.

EDDIE CANTOR

In the greatest and the funniest of his

MUSICAL COMEDY

Roman Scandals

The Greatest Screen Operatta Of All Times

TUNEFUL—COLOURFUL—MELODIOUS

ENCHANTING MUSIC—

LOVELY GIRLS—GORGEOUS SETTINGS

Also A Silly Symphony Entirely In Technicolour

TO-DAY: 3-30; 6-30, and 10 p.m.

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Phone: 22666— Plans Open— Book Early.

TO COMMEMORATE

Amritdhara Pharmacy's 33rd Anniversary

all medicines and books will be sold

on HALF the PRICE

In the month of March 1934

or throughout the year for the money remitted in the same month.

AMRITDHARA and ITS COMPOUNDS on 3/4th the usual PRICE.

Send for free Catalogue immediately.

Manager, AMRITDHARA PHARMACY, 5, LAHORE.

HUNT FOR BANDIT

Negro Companion Shot Dead By Police In Affray

(Special Cable).
PORT HURON (Michigan), March 16.

The police at present are engaged in an extensive man-hunt in the suburbs of Port Huron, hoping to run to earth Dillinger.

Dillinger has hitherto evaded the pursuit but a new clue was obtained to-day when the police arrested after an exchange of revolver shots the Negro who is believed to have been Dillinger's companion at the time of his escape.

The Negro who was critically wounded in affray with the police revealed in his moment of consciousness that he has not been with Dillinger recently, but that he saw him yesterday in the car for which the police are now searching.

Negro Dead.

Later.

The Negro died and has been definitely identified as Dillinger's companion.—Reuter's Special.

Notorious Outlaw.

An earlier Reuter message from Sioux Falls of March 6 stated:

Believed to be headed by John Dillinger, the notorious outlaw, who staged his second dramatic escape from jail recently, six bandits raided the Security National Bank here in full view of fscores of spectators and grabbed money, the amount of which is not known. During the raid, they fired at the police, wounding one policeman and disarming others. They carried off a girl employee of the bank and escaped in a motor car.

The bandits strewed mails on the road to hinder the pursuing police cars, then stopped two miles rom the city and placed the girl in front of them as a shield and raked the highway with bullets, thus repulsing the police. They then drove another two miles, abandoned the car, held up a motorist and drove off in his car.

INSTRUCTIONS IN AERONAUTICS

Calcutta University Receives Letter From Govt.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

It is understood that the Secretary to the Government of India Department of Education, Health and Lands has written to the University of Calcutta on the subject of school instruction in aeronautics.

Enquiries in the University circles show that the matter was referred to the joint meeting of the Board of Studies in Physics and Mathematics for consideration.

It is mentioned that recently the Congress of the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire has urged School authorities in view of the immense expansion in air transport in coming years to introduce elementary study of aeronautics in Physics classes.—United Press.

NEPAL MINISTER HONOURED

KHATMANDU, Mar. 17.

Imposing and picturesque ceremony marking yet another stage in the history of Nepal's friendly relations with the British Government was performed at Khatmandu the other day when the insignia of Honorary Knight of the Grand Commander of the most eminent order of the Indian Empire was formally conferred on behalf of His Majesty the King Emperor on Maharaja Sir Jodha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister of Nepal by Lieut.-Colonel Daukes, the British Envoy.

Lt.-Col. Daukes further announced that the King Emperor has been pleased to confer on His Highness the Rank of a Lieutenant General in the British Army and appoint him to Honorary Colonelcp of all the Gurkha Rifle Regiments of the Indian Army.—United Press.

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Prehistoric Indian Earthquake

When Mighty Mountain Range Rivalling Himalaya In Height Plunged Into Arabian Sea

To the geological world the most interesting find made by the "John Murray" expedition in the Arabian Sea recently is the submarine mountain range which rises some 10,000 feet above the general level of the sea bottom.

That it is a submerged extension of the great forerunner of the present Aravalli range seems probable, writes Sir Edwin H. Pascoe, late Director of the Geological Survey of India, in the "News Chronicle."

We have long known that a large section of the Old Gondwana continent sank beneath the waves at the beginning of the Tertiary period. Extending down the middle of that ancient land was a mighty mountain range which must have rivalled the present Himalaya in height and extent.

The present Aravalli range in Rajputana, of no inconsiderable height towards the south but largely "drowned" in desert sand towards the north, is but a diminutive relic of its forerunner.

EARLY CAMBRIAN RELICS.

Some idea of the size of this old mountain system can be gained from the thickness and extent of the deposits brought down by the rivers draining it and strewn along its foot.

These deposits, now known as the Vindhyan system, are many thousand feet in thickness and cover many thousand square miles.

From their lowest horizons have been obtained some doubtful organic remains, so obscure in character that experts differ widely as to their identity. The geological authorities at Cambridge refuse to commit themselves as to whether the impressions are of organic origin or not.

Four officers of the United States National Museum, Drs. C D Walcott, E O Ulrich, R S Bassler and C E Resser, have expressed the opinion that they are true fossils belonging to the order of the Brachiopoda and resembling forms of Acrothele, a very primitive inhabitant of early Cambrian waters.

Professor B F Howell, of Princetown University, on the other hand, is more in favour of their being plant remains, since, when heated, the shiny film of the fossils glows and burns to a grey ash.

Other suggestions are that they are flattened phosphatic shells of pre-Cambrian snails, or the opercula of Cambrian pteropods.

Out of all this discord emerges the one harmonious conclusion that the lower horizons of the Vindhyan system cannot be younger than the earliest Cambrian, i.e., the earliest period which has left us any relics of life.

This important fact gives us some idea of the hoary age of the ancient Aravalli mountain chain, portions of which have been found by Colonel Sewell's expedition projecting from the Arabian Sea bottom. Naturally it interesting find made by the "John must have been older than the sediments which its rivers laid along its foot.

When it first began to be formed we shall perhaps never know with any precision, but it had attained wide and lofty dimensions, probably not inferior to those of the modern Himalaya, before life had advanced beyond the primitive stages, perhaps before the dawn of life itself.

RAPID SUBMERGENCE.

The astonishing thing about the "John Murray" discovery is that the remnant of this range should have survived the erosive action of the waves while the fractured portion of Gondwanaland was foundering beneath the ocean. The inference is, I think, that the submergence must have been comparatively rapid, allowing no time for the smoothing and levelling action of the invading waters.

Another surprising fact is that the sunken mountains have not been buried beneath the vast quantities of silt brought down by the Indus and other rivers.

The amount of silt brought down annually by the Indus today probably exceeds 250 million tons, and is likely to have been greater rather than less in the past. We must, presumably, attribute the escape of the submarine mountain range from obliteration beneath accumulations of silt to the action of powerful currents and tides which have deflected the silt-laden river water from the site of the sunken mountains to other resting places.

The Mekran coast is affected by strong currents and to some extent owes its straightness thereto. Possibly the sunken area is scoured by such currents and tides and any temporarily accumulated silt swept out thereby, though the shifting power of currents must be limited at a depth as great as 1,850 fathoms.

CATASTROPHIC CHANGE.

Geological processes are of two kinds, diastrophic and catastrophic. The former comprise those slow, imperceptible changes which, century by century, effect gradual changes in the configuration of the earth's crust. Catastrophic changes are comparatively abrupt and are characterised by violence. Volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, landslips, etc., are examples thereof.

Judging from the "John Murray" investigations, the fracture and partial submergence of Gondwanaland must have partaken more of the nature of a catastrophe than of a diastrophic change.

First came a rending of the land and the formation of a colossal fissure, at least 1,000 miles in length. This fissure coincided approximately with the present west coast of India; it was, in fact, the unusual straightness of this coast and its lack of indentation which first led to the suspicion that such a fracture had taken place. Other fissures accompanied it, some of them at right angles to it.

Regarding the next stage we can allow our imagination to run riot. The dislocation along the fissure—the sinking of the land to the west of it, in a series of violent jerks, producing in each case an earthquake of terrific magnitude, compared with which the shock which has just killed or injured so many people in India is but a puny quiver—the widespread floods—the stampeding herds of terrified animals—all these form a picture of lurid and poignant value.

Man had not yet appeared on the globe, but Gondwanaland was teeming with life of a lower order.

Among its creatures were the gigantic dinosaurs, remains of which Dr. Matley has recently been unearthing in the Jubbulpore district. These were enormous quadrupedal land lizards, closely allied to the modern crocodile.

These unfortunate animals had just experienced the most colossal outpouring of lava the world has ever seen. After the submergence of half the land they knew, accompanied repeatedly by terrifying convulsions of its surface, it is no wonder that they became extinct!

FUTURE OF INDIAN CRICKET

(Continued from page 11.)

should be stopped and about 16 leading clubs should combine and play matches on points basis. Again, the Bombay, Cricket season, which starts from June and ends in December, should be curtailed, for it is of long duration. The season should begin in the month of September and end in month of January. It should close with annual quadrangular Tournament and inter provincial matches in the 1st week of February. This will improve not only the standard of cricket, but will facilitate the entry of new and young blood in large number in the arena of cricket. When this is done, none will get a chance to say that there is a dearth of cricketers in India and same players play often.

Lastly, I hope that Indian cricketers will stir themselves, organise and put India in the forefront of the International cricket.

The Thakore of Morvi visited certain villages of the State with a view to ascertain the extent of help required by the agriculturists. It is now learnt that agriculturists have obtained good and fair relief at the hands of the Thakore Sahib.

THREE-POWER AGREEMENT

Italy Concerned With Independence Of Danubian States

ROME, March 16.

The Danubian Agreement was reached at a three-hour meeting held between Signor Mussolini, Dr. Dollfuss and M. Goemboes this evening.

The signatures to-morrow will be followed by a public declaration.

The agreement which is both political and economic, it is understood, affirms the intention of the signatories to collaborate for the restoration of the Danubian states and also invites other nations to adhere and reaffirms the three states forming no exclusive bloc.

MUTUAL PREFERENCES.

Italy will give preference to Hungarian grain, certain industrial products and timber from Austria.

Austria and Hungary will give preference to certain Italian exports, mainly manufactures.

Austria-Hungary will be given facilities for outlet to sea at Trieste Fiume.

CONSULTATION PACT

It is stated in some quarters that the Three Powers agreed to act in agreement on certain specific political questions but no confirmation is obtainable of the reports that the Consultation Pact will be concluded.

Italian circles are anxious that Little Entente Germany be convinced of the open character of the agreement and their collaboration genuinely desired. Italy is primarily concerned with the independence of the Danubian States and anything in the nature of hegemony is discountenanced. —Reuter.

PRE-EMINENCE IN SHIPPING

RUGBY, March 16.

North Atlantic Shipping Bill providing for Government assistance in building of new Cunard liner with a view to maintaining British pre-eminence in Atlantic and also providing by means of a merger of their interests to put end to competition between two shipping companies engaged in that traffic was read for the third time without any division in the House of Commons last night.—B.O.W.

HAGUE, March 16.

The Queen Mother aged 75 is suffering from bronchitis, and is confined to bed for the last few days.—Reuter.

Modernise Indian Society

EQUALITY OF WESTERN WOMEN IS A MYTH, SAYS MISS KHANDWALLA

(From A Correspondent).

India is passing through a transitional stage in social reform, as in the political field, and all suggestions that have a bearing on this problem should be welcome to those who are working in this sphere. In this connection, it is interesting to know the views of Miss Kapila Khandwalla, a young Gujarati lady, who brings to this subject, a close study and experience of the social conditions in America and Europe which she has visited twice.

I asked Miss Khandwalla about her outstanding impressions of the social life in America where

Miss Kapila Khandwalla.

she has spent two years and a half. She was greatly struck, she said, by two prominent features of American life. One was their vitality and optimistic outlook which greatly conduced to efficiency in work as well as enjoyment of life. Another notable feature was that the Americans understood the dignity of labour. No kind of work, not even manual work, was considered too low for any class of people to do. Even women of well-to-do classes do their domestic work themselves, though they can well afford to keep servants, It was only the richer classes who had plenty of money to waste that got their domestic work done by servants. But even among them, the young men preferred to earn their own living rather than lead a parasitic life. The democratic spirit was more in evidence among all classes in America than anywhere else. These features, said Miss Khandwalla, could be adopted with advantage in our country. We should discard the traditional attitude of fatalism and modernise our society, assimilating the best elements of western life such as those she has described above.

SOCIAL EQUALITY FOR WOMEN.

America was said to be the most advanced country in the world in respect of equality of women with the men. But this equality is a myth, according to Miss Khandwalla. There was certainly social equality for women, she said, in matters like education, marriage, divorce etc. But in the economic and political sphere, women were regarded as inferior to men and were denied equal rights with them. Women were a reserve force to fall back upon when they wanted cheap labour, because women could be compelled to accept lower wages in the keen struggle for existence. Complete equality between men and women was only found in Russia, and the second country in this respect was Czechoslovakia.

CO-EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Discussing the educational system in America, Miss Khandwalla said it was very elastic, and students had a wider variety of subjects to choose from and more time for specialization. There were no examinations by the Universities, but only routine-examinations in Colleges. A good many Universities are residential. The most important feature was the co-educational system under which boys and girls studied together in the same colleges. This system prevailed in all the State-Universities. One of its results was the greater freedom enjoyed by American women than in most countries of Europe.

MARRIAGE OR BUSINESS?

Should women go in for marriage or a business career? And can these be combined? Replying to these questions, Miss Khandwalla said that those who have sufficient education and capacity should certainly earn their living, if they are so inclined. In any case, women should learn to be self-reliant. This was especially needed in our country. She thought that married women should go out to work, if facilities were provided by the State or the municipalities for taking care of the children.

Miss Khandwalla expressed herself in favour of birth-control clinics being introduced in India. This would be one of the remedies for over-population from which India is said to be suffering. In the western countries, birth-control movement was on the increase, despite the opposition of the Catholics, except in those countries where the Catholics were in a majority. It was only in Russia that the movement was directly supported by the State.

AN "ULTRA-MODERN" LADY.

Miss Khandwalla is a lady of "ultra-modern" ideas and manners—a frail little woman with bobbed hair, whose courage and fearlessness would put many of our youths to shame. She inherits her advanced views from her father, Dr. T. C. Khandwalla, a venerable social reformer of 80 years, who is now on a world-tour. "What is your mission in life"? I asked her. And her reply was "Work—work for education and social welfare." This reply is the key-note of her character.

Miss Khandwalla is a double graduate of the Bombay University and a Master of Arts of the Michigan University of America in which country she spent two years and a half. She is the first Indian woman to take a course of practical training at the New York School of Social Science. On her way back to India, she studied the soial conditions and the latest methods of education in America and Europe, spending some time in the various countries including Russia. In Bombay, she is now in charge of one of the big social service centres—The Bhagini Samaj Seva Mandir, at Bellasis Road. Byculla, which attends to the welfare of the children, mothers and adults of the Improvement Trust Chawls situated in that locality. She is also taking a prominent part in the women's activities, being the Joint Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union. Educational activities also claim a considerable portion of her time and energy.

REICHSBANK'S HEAVY LOSSES

Dr. Schacht Makes Sensational Statement

BERLIN, Mar. 16.

A sensational statement that the Reichsbank during the past week lost 45,000,000 marks in gold so that the actual cover for the bank's note circulation now amounted only to eight per cent. was made by Dr. Schacht, president, of the Reichsbank, addressing the American Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Schacht said that at this rate it would be absolutely necessary to restrict the imports of raw-materials.

He added since December 31 the Reichsbank had lost 122,000,000 million marks in gold and in foreign currencies.—Reuter's Special.

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SANTA BARBARA—SAN FRANCISCO—BIRKLEY —VANCOUVER—YOKOHAMA—TOKYO- KOBE—NAGASAKI

(By Dr. P. M. NANAVATI.)

In Santa Barbara, one night we went to see a play. The theatre was a small one accommodating about 700 persons. The play was staged by an amateur society, but the acting was excellent. The play lasted for 2 1|2 hours. Our Indian plays usually take about four hours or so, but here the time-limit ranges from 2 to 2 1|2 hours. In America and Europe the plays never finish later than 11-30 at night, so they are not so taxing as they are in India.

Next day we went to Mr. Hammond's ranch, where His Highness the Gaekwar and party were invited for lunch. Mr. Hammond is a rich landlord, and has cultivated his lands on very modern lines. He is fond of travelling in the air and has got his own plane.

SAN FRANCISCO.

We started for San Francisco by the night train and reached there next morning. The Mayor of San Francisco had sent his car for our sightseeing in the city. It is a very big city, and trade and commerce are in a flourishing condition. The Chinese population here is estimated at about 50,000, and they live together in one corner which is termed the China-town. We went to that part of the city and saw their houses and shops. Their chief business is in jewellery.

The port is splendid in appearance, and the volume of trade and commerce is increasing day by day.

We saw here the crevices in the earth and ruins of certain parts of the city which had resulted from the last great earthquake. Side by side we saw also newly built buildings and we were struck very much with the quick recuperative powers of the people in America. Among Eastern nations, except in the case of Japan, one rarely sees such quick recuperative capacity. In India we are now hearing harrowing tales of sufferings in Bihar, Nepal and other places. The poor people of Bihar will perhaps take a hundred years before they recuperate the losses.

We went to see a big public park where separate roads were provided for riding purposes, for motors and for pedestrians for walking. There is here an aquarium and a museum also. At night we went to see a Cinema show. Here there is no system of reservation of seats. The principle is 'first come first served.'

Next morning we went to the Stanford University, whose Head, in spite of it being a Sunday, accompanied us and showed us the various departments and blocks of the University. There is accommodation for 3,000 students in this University.

BIRKLEY.

Next morning we went to Birkley in a ferry-boat. The ferry-boats here are so big that two rows of motors can be placed there and in every ferryboat about 18 motors are accommodated It takes about half an hour to cross the ocean.

As the Dean of Birkley University had invited us to visit the University and to have luncn with him, we went there. There is a school of comparative religion in Burkley and a Library is attached to it. There were very good books on Jain, Buddhist, Hindu and other religions, as well as manuscripts in Telugu, Tamil and Sanskrit languages. Usually there are students belonging to various faiths studying in this school, but at the time of our visit there were no Indian students. Formerly some Indians had come and studied here.

We lunched with the Dean of the University. As a doctor I was much interested in two persons who were present—one, Dr. Kofoid who has made very remarkable original research on Amoeba, and the other, the chief of the University Hospital. I went with Dr. Kofoid to see his research laboratory and later visited the University Hospital. It is one of the few ideal hospitals seen by me. There is accommodation for 200 beds. Old cases and the past history of students' diseases are kept with much care so that when next time the student goes to hospital, the old references may become useful for the diagnosis of the case. For treating venereal diseases, special arrangements are made to keep complete secrecy. Those suffering from diabetes are sent to a special restaurant run by the hospital, where these unfortunate sufferers get the necessary food scientifically presented at very moderate price. All the arrangements are up-to-date and nice.

There is a big building where the students reside and it is termed an international house. We went there and saw the rooms. Students hailing from various parts of the world are lodged in this international house. The prices charged are moderate, while lodging and boarding arrangements are up-to-date. There are the Lecture hall, Music hall, Meeting hall, etc., where students meet for pleasure as well as for free exchange of opinions. At noon we went to take tea at Mr Saunders' residence and then returned to San Francisio. Mr. Saunders is now in Baroda, as Reader in Philosophy to H H the Gaekwar of Baroda.

Next day we started for Vancouver, which we reached on the third day.

VANCOUVER.

At Vancouver we had a stroll in the Stanley Park, which has an area of nearly one thousand acres. To a keen student of nature the park provides ample materials for study.

As His Highness and party had been specially invited by the local Merchants' Association for lunch at their club, we went there. Later we went to the Country Club, where we saw excellent arrangements for all sorts of sports, indoor and outdoor. The Vancouver University building nearby is very imposing in appearance. This University accommodates 3,000 to 4,000 students. We were told it was the second biggest in Canada, the first being the one at Toronto

Next day we went to see Harrison Hot and Cold springs about 70 to 80 miles from Vancouver. Those who suffer from rheumatism come here because these springs have got a curative power and proper medical aid is also given to these sufferers. The Governor of Victoria City was undergoing a course of treatment here. He called on His Highness and spoke very highly of the curative properties of the water of these springs.

From Vancouver we started on 23rd September, 1933, by the "Empress of Asia" for Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA.

The Empress line has got a regular fortnightly service from Vancouver to Yokohama. We found the Pacific Sea rather rough and I got sea-sick, but after two days we got accustomed to the rough sea. There were 80 first class passengers, Prof. Anasaki, of the Imperial University of Tokio, being one of them. It takes 13 days to go from Vancouver to Yokohama

Due to the long and tedious journey His Highness felt a bit tired and hence we curtailed the programme of our stay in Korea, and decided to pass through Japan and China, seeing only those cities which were on the way.

Our boat reached Yokohama on 3rd October. The British Consul had come here to see His Highness and had made arrangements to enable us to see the town. We made a rapid survey of Yokohama by motor. We saw the small - statured Japanese men as well as nicely dressed Japanese women with beautifully arranged hair and in wooden sandals, making a rattling sound on the ground as if some rhythmical music was going on. Yokohama has a population of eight to nine lakhs. We saw some of the ruins of the earthquake of 1923. We also saw the new buildings made of cement concrete and iron frame.

TOKIO.

Then we went to Tokio which is about thirty miles from Yokohama. Starting at 10 a.m. from Yokohama we reached Tokio at 11-15 a.m. and went to the British Embassy. The Embassy provided us with a good guide and we went with him to see Tokio. We visited the quarters of the aristocratic as well as the middle-class residences and the workmen's huts. The earthquake had done a great harm to the city, but because of the immediate remedial steps taken by the nation new buildings built in an artistic way have sprung up everywhere and thus the earthquake was a blessing in disguise.

The ground portion of buildings is generally used for shops and the second floor for residence. The roads are tarred and look nice. The Japanese are very fond of flowers and seasonal flower shows are held there, in which the people take very active interest. At Tokio there was a Cresanthem Show on which interested us immensely.

At Tokio, we visited also the Imperial University, which has accommodation for 15,000 students. It has a magnificent library and spacious reading rooms. From the University we went to see a Japanese play which lasted about an hour. In Japan, the part of ladies, as in India, is played by male actors. The theatre was a big one with accommodation for about 1,000 persons or more and a very big stage. The acting looked a bit peculiar to me. The music was played with Japanese instruments in the Japanese style. In the evening we drove back to Yokohama and rested in the steamer by night.

KOBE.

From Yokohama we went to Kobe, the journey occupying near-half a day. There is good natural scenery round about during this voyage. These hills excellently serve the purpose of national defence and are equipped with the latest types of machine-guns and other instruments of defence. There was a notice on our boat that whoever took photographs of these fortified areas would be prosecuted by the Japanese Government. The British Consul at Kobe came to receive his Highness at the port and we went with him to see the city.

Kobe is an industrial city. Merchants of various nations have got their firms here. About 300 Indian merchants are staying in Kobe. As this was our private visit, we were not able to see these merchants. The buildings here are just like those of Tokio in which the ground floor is utilised for shops, and the first floor for residence. The city looks very prosperous owing to its trade and commerce. The roads were wide and tarred. After visiting the quarters of the rich, middle class and the poor, we went to the Orient Hotel for dinner and later returned to the steamer. Next morning, the steamer reached Nagasaki.

NAGASAKI.

Nagasaki is one of the big ports of Japan. Here the steamers take coal, which is loaded with hand labour. The loading with hand labour was so efficient and speedy that the passengers were surprised at the spectacle. It is said that in the whole world, Nagasaki workmen are famous for speedy loading of coal in steamers. From Nagasaki our boat left for Shanghai.

Before I have done writing of our visit to Japan I may be permitted to say a few words about the Japanese. Some Japanese males dress like Europeans, but others stick to their long robes known as Kimonas. To protect their head from the sun the Japanese use felt hats. The dress of Japanese women is very beautiful, being usually of silk kimonas with nice flowers and other patterns on them. They keep their head bare, but the hair is combed and arranged in most attractive way. The Japanese women are expert in curling their hair and they compete with one other in the most attractive way of doing their hair. The mass of the people are short in stature, but their talents are very sharp in matters of business.

Education in Japan was made compulsory in 1870 and now the literacy is 99.5 per cent.

SHIVSEVA MANDAL AMATEURS

Shivseva Mandal Amateurs who staged Mr. D. K. Bhingarde's Marathi drama "Swarajya Toran" on Sunday last at the Bombay Theatre in aid of the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

inefficient or non-existent, and the inhabitants have to depend more upon their legs than we do, they think nothing of running long distances daily. No other race can touch the Tarahumara Indians of Northern Mexico, who jog barefooted across the rugged mountains of their native state of Chihuahua. They frequently run distances of more than 100 miles, outlasting mules and horses. A religious significance is attached to the Tarahumara races, which are held between neighbouring villages over mountains and streams. Each team has a ball to kick, and must still retain possession of this when crossing the finishing line. There is heavy betting. And at night parts of the course are lighted by means of torches. After the races, religious ritual is observed.

Experts have endeavoured to train these Indians for international competitions, but they are out of their element in comparatively short distances of twenty or thirty miles, and they cannot repeat their feats in shoes.

Few long-distance runners are tall men; Newton, the veteran South African, being an exception. Sam Ferris, the British Marathon Champion, is not more than 5 ft. 6in., Nurmi is of average height, Zabala, the Olympic Marathon Champion, is short, and Sarwan Singh, though a trifle over 11 stone, is 5ft. 4in. Therefore, it is not length of stride that is essential in long-distance running.—"Tits Bits."

Sikh Youth's Amazing Feat

Remarkable Endurance Feats In Long-Distance Running

Sportsmen the world over have been amazed by the running feats of Sarwan Singh, a twenty-four-year-old Sikh. He sprang into prominence after racing a camel over 122 miles, the distance being covered in twenty-one hours. Sarwan Singh finished comparatively fresh, but the camel, beaten by three miles, died within a week!

Since the days of Pheidippes, who ran from Marathon to Athens, runners have exhibited remarkable endurance. In 1908, T. E. Hammond caused a sensation in England. On September 8th, he covered 131 miles, 580 yards, in twenty-four hours. That stands as an official track record. Even more astounding are the feats of Charlie Hart, who has travelled more than half a million miles in his runs and walks. In January, 1914, he ran from Brighton to London and back, and back again to London, non-stop, 154 miles in all, the longest non-stop feat in the world. In 1925 he beat two horses in a contest spread over six consecutive days, at the Crystal Palace. In 1926 he ran 100 miles in thirteen hours, thirty-one minutes, at Southampton skating Riny, and a few months later he ran from London to Glasgow and back. Perhaps his greatest feat was at the age of sixty-five, when he finished in the 3,000-mile trans-Continental marathon from Los Angeles to New York.

Finns and Norwegians are noted for their endurance, and two of the most prodigious feats must be attributed to a Norwegian Mensen Ernst, who ran from Paris to Moscow in two weeks, averaging 125 miles a day. Later, he raced from Constantinople to Calcutta, 5,625 miles, covering ninety-five miles each day! This is perhaps the greatest endurance feat in the annals of racing for thousands of miles were run over rough tracks.

SHORT MEN—LONG DISTANCES

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(Continued in Col. 6)

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

In The Hinterland Of The U. S. S. R.

Travel Book That Describes Life In Soviet Central Asia

From Moscow to Samarkand is a far cry evoking, as each of the two names does, different but harmonious images—those romantic—emotional images in which one tastes the peculiar flavour, the fragrance and the music of strange and far-away places and in the purscit of which men tramp vast distances of the earth and undergo every discomfort of foreign travel: and yet these two places, so dissimilar in every respect, form part, topographically and politically, of the U.S.S.R.

THE UNTRODDEN PATH.

Moscow herself, as the author of this book discovered at the outset, could count 160,000 Karelians 'who speak a language akin to Finnish' and his fellow-passengers in the third-class of the train he took, composed quite a miniature proletariat. His neighbour in the compartment was a young Communist, a factory girl, who was a Mordivinian from the Karan district and who could speak Russian, Mordvinian, Chavash and Tatar fluently as well as a little of Ozbek and this ought to give one some idea of the Soviet Russia as a huge ethnological cauldron in which various obscene and even semi-nomedic races are being stirred into a cultural transformation.

In spite of the anonymity assumed by the writer, a Rossian, we are told—and, presumably, an emigre domiciled in England—the book contains no political propaganda of any kind and merely includes travel experiences in a territory of the U.S.S.R. that would appear to remain the least frequented, apart from semi-official publications, as far as the recent travel literature is concerned.

AN IMPERSONAL RECORD.

From Moscow, he passes through Kazakistan on to the important places in Kirghizia, Tadjikstan and Bokhara in Turkmanistan and the narrative is concerned with the Central Asian places like Farghana, Wadil Shahi-Mardan, Bokhara, and Samarkand, the scenes of local life in these typically Eastern towns and a series of impressions conveying the general tempo of the old world life that is undergoing a steady and indeed miraculous transformation.

The book, indeed, impresses one as a record of experience that that is coldly artistic and impersonal at any rate, on the surface, which cannot be said of most books that are offered one in these days: and the apparent lack of enthusiasm gains for the book a quality that is both valuable and rare. It certainly forms an important addition to the series of publications on Soviet Russia that the Hogarth Press has recently brought out.

LIFE AND FICTION.

That is not to deny that the book does not fail to stress the writer's individuality and the three stories he narrates as realistic experiences of persons he met reveal the artistic ability of the writer at its best. The dramatic element and the pathos of these little stories are certainly touching and the apparent incongruity of their inclusion in a travel-book with its descriptive exactitude and sense of reality enhances, instead of marring the value of the book. The fantastic in these stories is discernible in the modern, realistic Soviet literature and naturally becomes the material which these writers utilise for literary purposes.

THE ORIENTAL SENSATION.

For the rest, it is curious to find that 'the book continuously reminds one of W. B. Wyndhan Lewis'.

"Filibcstes in Barbary which perhaps it least resembles. Nor has it anything about it that one associates with M. Paul Morand's travel books. The resemblance may however lie in the objective description of two Eastern places. There is undeniably some subtle experience of what Wyndham Lewis describes in his characteristic style as the "Islamic sensation" (quite a lewisesque idom!) and the author's interesting description of the life of the Uzbeks and Kasaks, Kirghiz and Bokharian's with their bazzars and Kurts emphasizes this resemblance.

THE CULINERY THEORY.

The description of places where he halts on his trek reveals not only an alert and human eye but also an insight into the spirit of the place and its population and it contains valuable information about both history and ethnology that enables one to take in the spectacle of everyday life of these half-civilized peoples. The 'plov or pilav' (our 'pulav'), a classic local meat dish assumes a symbolical importance in the narrative and his description of its cooking is elaborate enough to be included in a gastronomical treatise. He has a theory, as he explains (the passage is worth quoting):—

"The piece de resistance" of Usbek culinary art is plov or pilav, which diserves a detailed description. It was the favourite of the Emir in his palace and the peasant in the bazaar, a dish that never wearies. Dishes have their own fate, like Khans. In no other dish that I know of can the crossings of two different cultures, the nomad and the sedentary, the sheep of wild pastures and the rice of the cultivated plains, be seen so clearly. If, as Brillat Savarin said, the discovery of every new dish is of more benefit to humanity than the discovery of a new star, the Uzbeks must have known it long ago, for ninety-nine men out of a hundred can make pilav, but only one can read. Brillat Savarin would have been canonized here, a mosque would have been set up in his memory. Every evening in the cool shade of the clans around the holy pond of the mosque, gruops of believers in bright flowered or striped coats and snowy turbans would gather and with the appearance of the evening star, light their fires and begin the preparation of an Asiatic pilav in an iron pot. And after they had eaten it with their hands they would give praise to the Holy Brillat Ali Mahomed Savarin.

"PEREGRINUS."

From Moscow to Samarkand: by Y. Z., the Hogarth Press, 6s. net.

HEALTH CULTURE

PELMANISM AND HEALTH CULTURE, published by the Pelman Institute, 20 Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C. 1.

This book contains a complete physical culture course arranged by Dr. W. L. Anderson and A. A. Mason on Pelman principles. The Pelman Institute is reputed to prescribe courses with a view to develop the brain power and the earning capacity of its clients. The book under review is a step in advance and prescribes health culture exercises with a view to assist in the development of mental efficiency according to the principles of Pelmanism.

The main idea underlying the book seems to be to bring the mental and muscular machinery into play fully and intelligently for a few moments of intensive effort, and thereby to secure the maximum amount of benefit. The courses are arranged in a progressive order as introductory, corrective, hygienic and recreational courses but while each course follows this general scheme, it has also a special purpose, that of emphasising the use of some particular group of muscles under the direction of some special kind of mental effort.

The book describes about 120 different postures which will give exercise to different groups of muscles in a human body. All the exercises could be taken by anyone in one's own room without the aid of any appliances. There is hardly anything striking in any of the twelve Health Culture Lessons described in the book, particularly to one who knows the different systems of physical culture. But to an ordinary man they will prove eminently useful and will serve the purpose for which they are mainly designed. They are bound to produce greater benefit than exercises taken in a gymnasium in a casual manner and without intensive effort. All things considered, the book deserves to be widely patronised and practised.

L. B. B.

TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Among the buildings which suffered total destruction in the disastrous conflagration which followed the great earthquake of 1923 in Japan, was the building of the Tokyo's Imperial University Library. The Library, even at that time, ranked among the biggest libraries of the world, containing as it did about 700,000 volumes. All these valuable books were reduced to ashes. This unprecedented calamity evoked world-wide sympathy for the Japanese nation and not only Universities and philanthropic individuals all over the world but even the Governments of the various nations were moved to extend their helping hand to the Tokyo University in its work of reconstruction of the Library. The League of Nations took the earliest opportunity to issue an appeal to the member nations for help to the University. The British Parliament voted £25,000 for the purchase of English books as gifts from the British Nation, while the British Academy also busied itself with the collection of free gift books throughort the country. In this way, so far, no less than 70,000 volumes have been received by the Tokyo University.

In 1924 Mr. John D. Rockefeller offered four million Yen for the reconstruction of the Library. Other individual donors and institutions in the United States contributed no less than 95,000 books and a large amount of money to the library funds. France gave 18,800 books, China 15,000, Germany 25,700, Soviet Russia 7,200, and many other nations also helped with books as well as monetary gifts. In Japan itself, the late Marquis Yorinori Tokugawa offered his entire library of over 100,000 volumes to the Tokyo Imperial University Library and many other individual Japanese followed suit.

In this way the loss of books has been entirely made up by the Library by this time and it is now housed in a new and magnificent reinforced concrete and steel building, a photograph of which is reproduced on page 13. The prevailing style of this building is modernised Gothic in harmony with adjacent buildings, both in style and colour. The building covers an area of 3,878 square metres and has a floor area of 17,143 square metres. At present the Library has a stock of over 8 lakhs of books, of which over 5 lakhs are gifts. With the projected extensions, the entire Library will have a capacity of over two million volumes.

The New Library building was completed in September, 1927 and the Library itself was publicly dedicated on December 1st of 1928.

INDIA'S SUGAR INDUSTRY

"UDYAM," Special Sugar Number (Commercial Press, Dhantoli, Nagpur). Price Re. 1|-.

The January 1934 Number of "Udyam"—a Marathi magazine solely devoted to questions connected with Agriculture, Commerce and Industry and their improvement—is issued as a Special Sugar Number and contains about 40 articles on the various aspects of the sugar industry in India and abroad. Over and above the existing sugar factories in this country, over about fifty new Companies have already been registered during the last two years and some of them have already started work. In view of the fact that growing interest is being taken in this particular industry in India at present, the Special Number issued by the "Udyam" is sure to prove of wide interest. Among the writers mention deserves to be made of Prof. S. L. Gokhale, Messrs. Tanksale, Gayaprasad Dwivedi, G. L. Devadhar, Vatave, W. R. Tomson, S. S. Paranjpe, S. V. Paranjpe and Dr. S. Y. Garge.

"Sihor" The Forgotten City

University Cultural Research

"SIHOR NI HAKIKAT," by D. V. Ehatt, Edited by M. M. Bhatt, Bhavanagar State, Bhavanagar. Rs. 1-8 (Gujarati).

The artificialities that creep in along with forced intellectual aptitudes appear to have usurped the domains of research in ancient history, art and culture. Conferences in India aiming at national cultural research are still naively described as "Oriental." The phrase is, obviously, indicative of the alien origin of modern interest in research. The origin is neither to be approved nor to be disapproved. It is a historic fact. It should be accepted as such. But these conferences must recognise that research in history, art and culture, if it is to be of value at the present day, should now escape the limitations of its alien origin and routinised aims. Until the Universities in India begin earnestly to educate the intellectuals, not merely to teach, examine and lecture to them, interest in research would remain forced and not seldom superficial.

The University of Bombay has been, unfortunately, siezed late in the day by romantic fervour that seems to imitate some of the most superficial routines of the decadent interest and spirit in other Universities. I am not referring, of course, to the appointment of examiner's, committee nomination, or similarly popular and exciting topics. I am speaking of initiatives in education, cultural research and reconstruction.

Let me refer to a recent and specific example. I have before me a modest compilation, a book on the ancient, now almost forgotten, city of Sihor, once the capital of the rulers of Bhavanagar. It is essentially informative, written by a teacher obscured by poverty and position and written in the Gujerati vernacular. These are the three reasons why the book should have been noticed. It is not written in English by a "professor," a Government or University departmental head or by a flourishing doctor or lawyer. These are the three reasons why it has not obtained the attention and appreciation it is entitled to. So far as I know, it was not mentioned at the last sessions of the Gujarati Literary Conference at Lathi or at the "Oriental" Conference at Baroda. And, the President of the Gujarati Literary Conference, who gave a series of University lectures recently aiming at an estimate and review of tendencies in Gujarati literature, is also not reported to have mentioned it. Perhaps, there are other aspirations that would shape the city of the future. Perhaps, there are students and exponents of ancient Indian cultural research who seek information wherever they find it. They would be glad to know that this small, unpretentious book contains very valuable information about an ancient city said to be five thousand years old and immaterialised in the Mahabharat.

The book describes the ancient relics and ruins, history, geography, geology myths and legends, industry, education and social conditions of Sihor. The architectural and sculptural fragments and the mural paintings in the palace at Sihor, are also referred to in the book. It should consequently, secure the studied attention of all students of ancient Indian history, art and culture.

It is a pity that the book has not been as fully illustrated as it should have been. The "Brohmakund," the "Sat Sheri Desi" and "Chora" are, obviously of architectural and sculptural importance more than sufficient to justify bigger, better and more photographs.

The mural painting at the Sihor palace, executed by an artist from Bhuja Nagar should also be better and more amply reproduced. The reproductions of the paintings which once advanced the Barton Library have, I am told, strangely disappeared from that Institute. They were the first inspiration to me from the historic Sihor when I visited Bhavanagar nearly two decades ago. Could these reproduced paintings be not restored to the Barton Library—these paintings and the sculptures which occupied the museum on the upper story Bhavanagar is recognised as a culture of progressive intellectuals. Would it be too much to request them to undertake this practical task of cultural re-construction?

K. H. V.

GUJERATI LITERATI AS A BARODA ARTIST SEES THEM

Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, Dewan of Baroda, who opened the 6th Session of the State-Library Conference, on the 3rd inst. at Baroda.

Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Zaveri, President of the Baroda State People's Conference, held in Baroda recently.

Prof. Balwantrai K. Thakore, I.E.S. (Retd.), a prominent Gujerati poet, who delivered a lecture on "Adi Parva of Mahabharata" in the Gujerati Scholars' Conference, held in Baroda in the first week of March.

Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, ex-Naib Dewan of Baroda State, was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 6th Session of the Baroda State Library Conference

Mr. Ramanlal V. Desai, M.A., the well-known Gujerati novelist, who delivered a lecture on "Modern Gujerati Literature," at the Gujerati Confelars' Conference.

RESERVE BANK FOR INDIA

Messrs. S. Krishnaswami and Co., Booksellers and Publishers, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly, announce that in the first week of March, they will publish "Papers on Currency and the Reserve Bank for India" from the pen of Mr. S.K. Sarma, B.A., B.L., Trichinopoly, the well-known publicist and author of "Indian Monetary Problems," "Towards Swaraj," etc. The book is a republication of Mr. Sarma's various contributions to the Press on the Reserve Bank Bill and the Ratio controversy.

He makes a vigorous attack against the shareholders' scheme, suggests a State Bank with open mints for silver as an absolute necessity to rescue the country from the present depression. The articles have been revised by Mr. Sarma and issued in book-form to meet many demands for the same. The price of each copy is Rs. 1-4-0, Postage extra.

GUJERATI POEMS

JYOTIREKHA, by Sundarji G Betai.

This small volume of five short poems, possesses the merit of being introduced to the readers by the well-known poet and writer of lyrical verse, Mr. Narsinhrao Divatia. The poems cover 35 pages: the introductory matter 32: it is half and half, and therefore, it can very well be imagined as to how very detailed the introduction must be. It brings out so well the good points of the young composer, and with which we agree, that it is needless to set them out here. Mr. Betai has entered fully into the spirit of the poetry written by his preceptor, Mr. Divatia, and in every line we see that spirit reflected.

The subjects chosen are well-known and popular ones, such as the Dream of Siddhartha, the Love of Shiv for Parvati disguised as a Bhil girl, the Disappearance of Dwarka, etc. He has also adopted the vague now prevalent of composing the whole poem in different metres instead of one running metre throughout. The expression of sentiments in suitable language also contributes to the value of the work.

K.

BOOK NOTES

Mr. D. F. Karaka, the first Indian president of the Oxford University Union, and author of "The Pulse of Oxford," recently published, is engaged on a new book called "Colour Bar," which may perhaps be dramatised.

* * * *

"Germany, Prepare for War" is the title given to the English translation of Professor Banse's much-discussed thesis for the consumption of German youth which the Nazi Government has thought it tactful to suppress. This will be published shortly by Lovat Dickson.

* * * *

Wishart announces the publication of "Negro," the anthology made by Miss Nancy Cunard. This collection of material relating to the present situation of the negro race all over the world has taken the compiler over two years to put together. One hundred and fifty writers of both races have collaborated in the enterprise.

* * * *

"Modernismus A Study," by Sir Reginald Blomfield, will shortly come from Macmillan. This book is an attack on some of the more extreme tendencies of modern art. It is free from technicalities, and so makes its appeal to the general reader as well as to the student.

* * * *

Five essays on different aspects of the modern film are republished under the auspices of the British Institute of Adult Education by Faber and Faber. The title of the collection is "For Filmgoers Only." It is edited with an introduction by R. S. Lambert, the editor of "The Listener"; and other contributors are Mr. Paul Rotha, Miss Lejeune, Mr. Andrew Buchanan, and Miss Mary Field.

Cape will publish on February 19 "Preparing for Power," by J. T. Murphy. This, which has a foreword by Sir Stafford Cripps, is described as "a challenge to 'Right' and 'Left' within the Labour movement."

* * * *

"Twentieth Century Music"—Debussy to Stravinsky—by Miss Marion Bauer, is about to be published by Messrs. Putnam. It begins with the beginnings of music and attempts an explanation for the general reader of the perplexing modern developments.

* * * *

Vol. IV of "The War in the Air," by H. A. Jones, is announced for February publication by the Oxford Press. The period covered is from the intensified U-boat operations in 1917 down to the German offensives of 1918. Vol. III was published early in 1931.

* * * *

A new book written round the Irish struggle for independence will be published in April by Messrs. Barker, of London. The author is Mr. Desmond Ryan, the Irish writer, whose later works include "The Invisible Army" and the translation into English of Le Roux's 'Life of Pearse."

A Women's Journal

"NAVI GRIHALAXMI." Published at the Popular Printing Press, Girgaum, Bombay.

The reappearance of this monthly—devoted to the welfare of women—with a slight change in name, is welcome. "Grihalaxmi" was originally started in 1927 by Miss Tara Tilak and Miss Piroj Anandkar and was very ably conducted by them, with the result that within a very short space of time it earned wide popularity. For various reasons, Miss Tilak and Miss Anandkar had to sever their connection with the magazine, which was afterwards conducted by Mr. Vasant Marathe and, for want of due support, it had to be closed down in a short time.

With the beginning of the year 1934, the magazine has again made its appearance as "Navi Grihalaxmi" and is edited by Mr. P. N. Varde. The February 1934 Number of this monthly contains several instructive articles and short stories discussing, chiefly, educational and social problems concerning women. The magazine would, it is to be hoped, soon be able to take its old place and command the same popularity as it did when it was edited by Miss Tilak and Miss Anandkar, among Marathi readers, especially among women for whom it is primarily meant.

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Art Notes ·····And Events

To Makers—Co-operation And Competition—Art For Life's Sake—Not For Art's Sake—National Aspirations—Social Purpose—Enlightened Women Seek No Charity.

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

"The Women of India are," observed H. H. the Ranisaheba of Jath at the opening of the art and handicrafts exhibition organised by the N. C. W. I. "awake". The awakened womanhood of India should counselled H. H. Maharani Gaekwar, at the Biennial Conference of N. C. W. I. fight, like a comrade, to co-operate. It was explained at the Conference that this fight was not a competition. The new woman does not understand these old phrases or rather their old significance. There can be neither co-operation nor competition between unequals.

There can only be domination and subservience between them. And, the awakened womanhood of India proclaims fight as much against the conventional values as against the inhuman material conditions of human life. Art is one of the most powerful and effective means of attack and reconstruction.

THE NECESSARY FACILITIES.

"Our duty is," observed the H. H. Ranisaheba of Jath, "to encourage this innate love of Art by giving her the necessary facilities. I admit that like a poet an artist is born and not made. This does not, however, mean that education and training are not required at all for this purpose. To master the technique of any Art, whether Painting, Sculpture, Music or Poetry, a certain amount or instruction is quite essential."

WOMAN MUST "HELP HERSELF."

"Apart from the ideal of 'Art for Art's sake," observed Her Highness. "I cannot ignore the utility aspect of the question. In the present hard times of depression and the keen struggle for existence, if a woman can help herself at least to some extent by embroidery, needle work, or some other handicraft, in my opinion, it will go a long way in relieving partially the distress of the poor."

ART IN THE HOME ATMOSPHERE FOR YOUNG.

"We cannot overlook the pecuniary side of Art. It is not possible for all women to attain a particular standard in their favourite branch of Art. Persons of rare ability are few. It cannot, however, be denied that an average woman is sure to make rapid progress in the field of her liking if she is given the proper training. At least her artistic temper is sure to be reflected in the management of her own house, thus creating the proper atmosphere for the future young generation."

INDIAN ART, PAST AND PRESENT.

Her Highness paid a glowing tribute to Ancient Indian Art: "The ancient paintings and beautiful masterpieces in sculpture reminded us of our past glory in the various branches of art, while in recent times we could come across Indian artists who made a name for themselves. India is advancing rapidly—politically, socially and economically. The women of India are awake, and I earnestly hope that they would take their rightful palace and share in the all-round progress of their country."

WOMEN'S NEW ROLE AS ARTIST.

Srimati Kamala S. Dongerkery welcoming Her Higness described the aims and objects of the exhibition and said:—

With the evolution of modern civilisation and the progress of human society, continued the speaker Woman had advanced from a stage of almost passive existence to a stage of active life, and in the realm of Art, this transformation has taken place imperceptibly, until to-day when woman glories more in the role of the artist than in that of the artist's model.

ART FOR ART'S SAKE OR SOCIAL PURPOSE.

"As an artist woman has special advantage. The refinement, the delicacy, the instinct for the beautiful in nature, and all the graces which one associates with the mind and the temperament of the artist, are the very essentials of her being" Art served a definitely social purpose said Mrs. Dongerkery in some of its forms and aspects at the present day, as in music and dancing. Apart from the vocational value of Art especially for women, the speaker asserted that the highest Art was that which was pursued for its own sake."

ART IS NOT "COSTLY HOBBY."

She hoped that the exhibition might reveal the possibilities of making Art, not merely the costly hobby of the women of wealth and leisure but the means of earning a respectable livelihood. This utilitarian and grosser aspect of Art cannot be scorned," went on the speaker, "in these days of economic depression which sometimes require our sex to shoulder the responsibilities of life with the male members of our families."

ART IS VOCATION EDUCATION FOR THE YOUNG.

I do not know what are exactly the educational problems the Biennial Conference of women will decide or discuss. I hope to hear, however, about some positive proposals for the "necessary facilities" for art instruction and employment, rightly, suggested by the Rani Saheba of Jath. She was entirely justified in pointing out the place of art in the home and its educative function for the younger generation.

CONFUSION AND CONFLICT IN THOUGHT AND PRACTICE.

Srimati Kamala Dongerkery's speech has not been, it would appear, free from the confusion and conflict in thought which sentimental interest in art promotes and leads to its random practice. She recognises that art serves "a definitely social purpose." That purpose cannot be served if art was, as she suggested, "pursued for its own sake." Art can neither be vocational nor social if it was for its "own sake." The "evolution of modern civilization" she referred to in her speech demands the recognition of the postulate that art cannot be "apart," as she said, from its vocational or social values.

OLD PHRASES COMPROMISE ART.

These old phrases denote the conflict in mental conceptions which must cease. The outlook on art must be crystal clear and determined. For, that is the first essential preliminary to its enduring progress. And, the new woman seeks meaning as well consistency in these old phrases. The conventional compromises of the romantic outlook on art, the "laissez-faire" attitude, serve no social much less national aims or purpose. If art is pursued for its 'own sake," as Srimati Kamala suggests, it must inevitably, turn out to be "the costly hobby of the women of wealth and leisure," an idea she, apparently, disapproves,

ART AS NATIONAL SERVICE NOT "RESPECTABLE" LIVELIHOOD.

She recognised art as "the means of earning a respectable livelihood." She considered this as "the utilitarian and grosser aspect of art." She recognises the "definitely social purpose" of art only in "some of its forms and aspects at the present day as in music and dancing." Is this how the awakened, enlightened, informed, thoughtful womanhood of India thinks? Is this the way is mind works? Perhaps, it is so. Perhaps it is not so. Perhaps, it is the way it has been taught to work.

THE ECONOMIC ASPECT OF LIFE AND ART

But the new woman must, as the Rani Saheba Jath, said, "help herself". She must free herself. She must free her mind of the old phrases and conventions. The Bienial Conference which has indicated the free functioning of the mind of the awakened women must proceed further. If it could discuss the economic aspects and conditions of marriage and divorce, laws of inheritance and property, of labour and vocational education of women without apologising gratuitously for its "utilitarian and grosser aspect" surely, there should be some women enlightened enough to discuss art without appologising for its "utilitarian and grosser aspect."

NEW WOMAN'S MIND AND ART

The customary sanctity attached to marriage was considered by customary minds, it is true, some decades ago to be destroyed by the discussion and adjustment of the laws of inheritance and property applicable to women. But that has been very fortunately, a matter, more or less, of the dead past. Why should the sanctity of art be assumed to be destroyed by discussing and accepting its economic aspects and conditions, its material surroundings and realities? Why should art seek charity and apology as the means for "a respectable livelihood?" Is not every human vocation the means for a "respectable livelihood?" But the means is not the end.

Otherwise, we should soon begin to be disillusioned about the lawyers, doctors, journalists, bankers, industrialists, and similarly classes qualified with big phrases but who follow their vocations also for earning "a respectable livelihood".

ART FOR LIFE. FULLER AND MORE HUMAN.

Art is not for art's sake. It is for life's sake, a fuller and more humane life. Art must be welcomed in the home, as the Ranisaheba of Jath said, to provide the cultural inspiration and educational atmosphere for the younger generation. Art is far-sighted, constructive and dynamic. It aims at national reconstruction and it is the most powerful and effective weapon for that nation-wide aim. The vision of beauty in national life is the vision of the nation's servant and prophet. I have spoken about the mind of the awakened womanhood that thinks of art I must reserve for the next occasion how it sees and fashions art.

"WHEN IT'S EVENING"

Kumari Madri Desai's "When It's Evening" has been modelled and composed with uncommon feeling and ability. The old fakir's thoughts, as he prepares his customary tobacco, are far away to the unknown beyond. The attitude has been depicted with ease and great effect. Kumari Madri Desai has been awarded Syt. M. R. Jayakar's Silver Medal for the best example in sculpture at the Exhibition of the N. C. W. I. now open at the Bombay University.

"The Last Load"

"The Last Load," the man with the spade and his last burden from the fields is one of the impressive compositions of Kumari Madri Desai exhibited at the Bombay University by the N. C. W. I.

"Indian Lady"

One of the paintings in the conventional mode exhibited at the N. C. W. I. Exhibition. (By Kumari Madhuri Sheth)

COMMITTEE FOR INDIAN MUSIC

Pandit Omkarnath Thakur writes the following with regard to the Invitation to Vienna Festival sent to the "Chronicle" by the Hindustani Association and published in these columns last week:—

"I appeal to all my Artist Brothers to help me in the proper selection of Delegates. All Candidates desirous of being selected to take part in forthcoming (ensuing) International Vienna Contests are requested to send in to me their names and addresses, as also particulars regarding the Music Feats (or Art) in which they want to contest.

A Committee is being formed for this purpose. And hopes are entertained that it may prove as a neuclus round which a Permanent All-India Organisation will be framed, to which the World may well look for reference in all such matters in future.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

I may take this opportunity to address a few words to the general public also. It is needless to state that to send a Delegation truly worthy of India's present name and of her glorious past traditions, must involve a great deal of expenditure, even through all the Artists offer their services free of all remuneration, through their sense of patriotism. We must find out ways and means for the travelling, and the maintenance of such candidates during their stay in Vienna so as to be convenient for them. More and above this, we must also be able (try) to send the best Artists who can not offer their services free."

FUTURE OF INDIAN CRICKET

Lessons Of M. C. C. Visit

(By K. V. H.)

Now that the M. C. C. has left the shores of India, the Cricket excitement has cooled down and the various controversies have been lulled to sleep, one can dispassionately judge the results of the M. C. C. visit and draw suitable conclusions for the uplift of the Indian cricket. It will not be worth while to discuss the attitude and temperament shown by Jardine at Madras and Ceylon. No useful purpose will be served by harping on Clerk's Ceylon episode and his body-line bowling throughout the tour, (if it was). India has no time to waste in these petty-minded things. She has to march on with pride and honour and with her banner unsullied, in the arena of International Cricket. So let her judge the recent visit of the M. C. C. and prepare for the morrow.

I would like to offer the following few remarks on the recent M. C. C. visit and also our task for the future.

Out of the 34 matches played by M. C. C., 18 have been won, 15 have been drawn and one has been lost by M. C. C. No doubt it is a proud record. Our players need not be disheartened, for they have been able to lower the M. C. C. colours at least once and on half dozen occasions, M. C. C.'s as test players? They do. Their averages in the recent matches speak much of them. Yet they, as a team, lack in something. And what is it? It is the complete overhauling of the present Indian Cricket Board with its Headquarters at Delhi. All thanks to the present Board for the spade work that they have done, but now they must vacate their seats in favour of men better qualified for the job. The present Board have bungled the matters and have blundered from start to finish throughout the M. C. C. tour. India is not in want of men who know cricket and every detail of it. Let them come forward and take charge of the Board. In this respect, the Hindu Gymkhana's attitude of sitting over the fence and protesting against the actions of the present Board will not help. Let the Gymkhana stir up and take lead in this respect by making use of all the resources at its command.

REVIVE TOURNAMENTS.

Five years have passed since the abandonment of that healthy tournament, I mean, Bombay Quadrangular Matches, on a flimsy ground of communalism and nothing has been done to replace it. Tall talk of Provincial matches was in the air, but nothing tangible has been done and the result is that the cricket talents have remained dormant and rusted. It should be revived again and Bombay, which has been termed as "Mecca of Indian Cricket," should live up to that reputation, so that when the M. C. C. or any other team comes to play Test Matches again, Bombay will not rest content with only Vijaya but will push forth rightly the claims of at least half dozen players.

OVERHAUL DELHI BOARD.

Judging the teams that faced the M. C. C. it can be said that they were either lacking in combination or in team spirit and team work. The Indian players that represented the 1st Test XI, were chosen on their past records as well as local records. The 2nd Test XI had its bowling strength increased and the last Test XI had its formidable batting, but the results of all the three Tests were materially the same. Why were the results the same? Do not Naidu, Amarnath, Wazir Ali, Amarsing, Nissar and Vijaysing, Merchant justify their inclusion

CURTAIL THE SEASON.

Again, I suggest that present day Saturday-Sunday matches

(Continued on page 8).

"Uma & Mahesha"

Kumari Kumi Siodia secures a gold medal for one of the best picture in "Indian Style" exhibited at the women's Art and Crafts Exhibition at the Bombay University. Those who have watched her recent work must have noticed her gratifying advancement both in technique and refined drawing.

A general view Women's Art Crafts Exhibition. (Painting)

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Betty (who has been served with a wing of chicken)—Mother, can't I have another bit? This is nothing but hinges.

* * * *

"Was your garden a success this year?"

"Very much so! My neighbour's chickens took first prize at the poultry show."

* * * *

Mrs. Murphy—But isn't your son rather young to join the army?

Mrs. Mulligan.—Well, he is young, but then, you see, he is only going to join the infantry.

* * * *

"Do you ever yearn for wealth untold?"

"No," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "Untold wealth is what is giving friends of mine so much trouble about their income tax returns."

* * * *

Uncle: "You young fellows want too much nowadays! Do you know what I was getting when I married your aunt?"

Nephew: "No, and I bet you didn't, either!"

* * * *

"Yes," said the election candidate, "I'm going among the farmers to-day, to a cattle show, or jackass show, or something of that sort; not that I care for cows or jackasses, but I want to show the people that I'm one of them.

* * * *

American host, waving a hand towards the painting above him —"That is one of my ancestors."

Tactless Guest—"And he was nearly one of mine; I bid up to 300 guineas for him."

* * * *

Harold—Mummy, we're going to play elephant at the zoo, and we want you to come.

Mother—What on earth can I do?

Harold—You can be the lady who gives them peanuts and candy.

* * * *

Master—Mary, has anybody telephoned while I've been out?

Maid—Yes, sir, but I could not make out the name. To be on the safe side, I said you would let him have something on account to-morrow.

* * * *

"Here," shouted the railroad official, "what do you mean by throwing those trunks about like that?"

The porter gasped in astonishment, and several passengers pinched themselves to make sure that it was real. Then the official again spoke to the porter.

"Don't you see that you're making big dents in the concrete platform?"

* * * *

Mr. Boomer, who was very proud of his voice, wished to sing at the village concert. Two of the promoters of the affair were discussing his application.

"Boomer certainly has an amazing voice," said one of them. "I remember that the last time he sang in public, his voice so completely filled the hall that the audience went out to make room for it."

The trouble with some books is, the covers are too far apart.

* * * *

The fellow willing to bet his last dollar has just about that much.

* * * *

Nelson cut him short, remarking, "Damn lucky for you it was not my leg. I want another dozen pairs of silk stockings!"

* * * *

"An author's life must be a thankless task."

"Not at all. Every time I send a manuscript to a publisher he sends it back with many thanks."

* * * *

Cockney Visitor: "What is that awful noise outside?"

Country Host: "Why, that's an owl."

Cockney Visitor: "I 'now it's an 'owl, but oo's 'owling?"

* * * *

Housemaid (to chauffeur in new uniform)—"Feeling a bit queer, George?"

Chauffeur—"Not a bit. Why?"

Housemaid—"Oh, nothing; only you look all livery."

* * * *

Teacher—Johnny, what's the difference between a battle and a massacre?

Johnny—A battle is where a whole lot of whites kill a few blacks, and a massacre is where a whole lot of blacks kill a few whites.

* * * *

Foreman: "Here, now, Murphy, what about carrying some more bricks?"

"Murphy: "I ain't feelin' well, guvnor; I'm trembling all over."

Foreman: "Well, then, lend a hand with the sieve."

* * * *

The minister was having a rest from his duties, and the pulpit was filled by a stranger. Asked for his opinion of the sermon, the beadle, Wullie M'Intyre, said: "In the first place, it was read. In the second, it wasna well read. In the third, it wasna worth reading."

* * * *

Publisher (to struggling writer) —Your work is quite good, and has style, but my firm is interested only in the work of writers with well-known names.

Author (delightedly)—Splendid! We can come to terms. My name's Smith, you know.

* * * *

Sweet Young Thing (coming in with attentive partner from room where a hard bridge match has been in progress): "Oh, mother, I've just captured the booby!"

Mother: "Well, well! Come here and kiss me, both of you."

* * * *

The new office-boy had an indifferent memory. His employer, tired of reminding him of his duties, instructed him to make a note of everything important he had to do, and to keep it beside him on his desk.

The next day the employer was glad to see a large note prominently displayed, on the boy's desk.

"At last!" he murmured to himself, "my warnings have taken effect."

Complacently he walked over to look at the notice. It read: "N. B.: Leave office at six o'clock sharp."

"I know what is wrong with you. You drink too many glasses."

"Wrong. I always drink from the bottle."

—Moustique, Charleroi.

"Sure," said Pat, rubbing his head with delight at the prospect of a Christmas box. "I always mane to do my duty."

"I believe you," replied his employer, "and therefore I shall make you a present of all you have stolen from me during the year."

"Thank ye, yer honor," replied Pat, "and may all your friends and acquaintances trate you as liberally."

* * * *

The solicitor had conducted a case for his client, and the client was called upon to pay his fees.

"How much do I owe you?" he asked.

"Your father and I were old friends," said the solicitor. "Let's say £50."

"Well," said the client, as he handed over the money, "I'm glad you didn't know my grandfather."

* * * *

"My deah boy," effused the elegant lady of aristocratic demeanor to the schoolboy at the gates of the high school, "will you—ha—inform Hector Reginald Cornelius Mannington-Mannington that his mother has arrived?"

"Sure, mam," returned the boy, then, facing the playing fields, he yelled, "Snifty, the old girl's blown in."

* * * *

It was at the Sunday school treat. Tea was over and amusements were about to commence. The vicar looked round for talent.

"Now, I think we might start the ball rolling with a jolly little song," he said. "Tommy Smith, will you oblige?"

"I can't sing, sir," replied Tommy, "but I'll fight asy of the other kids."

* * * *

"How much was old Brown's estate sworn at?" Jones asked a friend of the old fellow's family.

"Quite a lot, so I'm told," he was informed.

"Really, you surprise me," said Jones. "I was under the impression that he left practically nothing."

"You were right," said the other, 'that's why it was sworn at quite a lot."

* * * *

"Let me see some of your black kid gloves," said a woman to the shopgirl. "These are not the latest style, are they?" she asked, when the gloves were produced.

"Yes, madam," replied the young woman, "we have had them in stock only two days."

"I didn't think they were," went on the lady, "because the fashion paper says black kids have tan stitches and vice versa. I see the tan stitches, but not the vice-versa.

The assistant said the vice-versa was French for seven buttons, so she sold the woman three pairs.—

FROM FAR & NEAR

CHARITY.

A wealthy Polish landowner named Anamowicz has given all he had to the poor.

Now he goes on foot from landowner to landowner asking for charity which he, is turn, gives to those more needy than himself.

* * * *

ALIVE AFTER 130 FEEE JUMP!

A Kobe (Japan) boy who had escaped from a reformatory was tapped by guards at the edge of a ravine.

He jumped.

Guards peering over the edge saw his body in the branches of a pine tree 130 ft. below.

They fetched ropes, and the boy was drawn up to the top, unconscious—but alive.

* * * *

WORLD'S END NEAR?

Medicine men of the Navajo Indians in New Mexico believe that the end of the world is near. And all because two women of the tribe have given birth to twins on successive days.

The medicine men believe that all children must be born before the end of the universe, and think that the arrival of the sets of twins—rare in the tribe—proves Nature is speeding up her work.

* * * *

"THE BLACKSHIRT."

Blackshirt Limited, 33, King's Road, Chelsea, has been registered as a private company, state Jordan and Sons, "to produce and publish the paper known as 'The Blackshirt'." The nominal capital is £100 in £1 shares.

Fascist Week, Ltd., of the same address has also been registered as a private company "to produce and publish the paper known as 'The Fascist Week'." The nominal capital is £100 in £1 shares.

* * * *

SCHOOLMASTERS BUY POSTS..

Educational circles in the Okayama (Japan) prefecture have been shaken by the recent exposure of 18 primary school principals, who bought their posts from corrupt prefectural officials, but later investigation disclosed about 80 more principals of primary and middle schools, and of girls' high schools have also bought their offices. Some school commissioners in the prefecture are said to have had middlemen bartering the posts of principals to the highest bidders.

* * * *

A GRAND OLD PARTY.

A new political party has been formed in Czecho-Slovakia-a Debtors' Party. Its promoter says that, as every second person in Carpathian Ruthenia is heavily in debt, his followers ought soon to be the largest political party in the province. There is no news yet of what sort of a shirt the Debtors' Party has selected—something dun-coloured with a handsome red border of final demand notes would seem to be indicated.

Overdrafts will be worn at all party gatherings, and instead of exploring every avenue and leaving no stone unturned all speakers will insist on the necessity for barring every door and putting everything behind it in the wife's name. The party's programme will presumably demand the immediate abolition of all bills, bailiffs, bankruptcy courts, and bookkeeping by double or any other form of entry. Its grand rallying point and people's charter will be the slogan "One can't get blood out of a stone, does one?"

A CONNOISSEUR OF WORDS

By "TEHMTEN"

He is a school teacher. He takes his tea, at Cecil Restaurant, Hughes Road, a cup of tea, not a pot of tea, not "special" tea pronounced "speesal" which generally takes ten minutes for preparation. His name is neither Darius, nor Tutankhamen, nor Jefferson, nor Bede who wrote "Piers Plowman", nor Goethe who wrote "Faust", nor Firdausi who wrote "Shah Nameh". He is Feridoun Ardeshir: Alas! Cabinetmaker. Shades of admiral Togo and the sweet saints of Islam and the sons of Kunti and the long roll of glory which began with Kaiomard and ended with Yezdezard. What do they think of 'Cabinetmaker' or Merchant, or such surnames affixed to Feridoun or Ardeshir or Mahomad Ali. So Feridoun has dropped his surname, not out of social snobbery—because by temperament he is beyond such frivolities—but because he is not enamoured of such nomenclature, it jars on his ears.

EAST AND WEST MEET.

He is not above making cabinets. He is a silent man with a poetic disposition and hair in his ears. He wears khaddar in a quiet way and is one of those remarkable pedestrians who walk on pavements. He believes in giving coppers to beggars. In his clothes he oscillates between the East and the West, between the Persian Hat (Fenta) and the Felt, which appears to be uncomfortable and ill at ease on his head. The Alpaca coat, the "hale" coat of our tailors and pleaders and a tie and the said "Felt" give him a kind of Westerly appearance, and the plain long coat buttoned up to the collar and the Persian hat make him a sort of an Oriental. While the bust oscillates between the East and the West the lower part of his body is more consistent, Khaddar trousers and boots, which make their presence felt, number six boots with American toes.

"To look at a man", says R. L. S., "is to court deception". This ensemble (dress) of East and West, which extinguishes most people, with the exception of a few whose personality transcends its limitations, does not worry Feridoun as it does not obviously worry others. Convention and habit often make us blind to many things. To the American, to the Czecoslovakian, to the Australian, to our Negro friends from South Carolina, to Hawaians, to the poetic Celts, to our unadulterated Orientals, the long coat of Feridoun with a rimless bowler called Persian Hat is bound to attract attention.

Of course, his ideas are different. He belongs to the tribe whose shoulders protrude out of the shoulder line, a short man with short muscular hands, with hair on the fingers, made for umbrellas. His time-beat is easy, his steps are slow, the easy-chair in the teachers' room is his main pre-occupation, made for comfort born from the womb of time and placed in the teachers' room for Feridoun to stretch his legs on and dream. He wears spectacles and during the school hours wears a black Khadi Cap instead of the usual velvet one. When in class the minutes go by like the trucks of a goods train, while the boys are pasting stamps, or reading fairy tales. They are left to themselves, according to modern methods, to grow like the flowers. The minutes roll on in a langorous slow way, while with hands behind his back his mind chases melodious words over Gujrat's green and soft lands. He teaches them by fits, or keeps, them quiet while he reads their fairly tales. That's his way. The period is of forty-five minutes, God's fortyfive minutes. The sowing time, seed time of youth go by; people outside the profession hardlyy know how some children thirst for knowledge, how rich the the young vergin soil is lying fallow for the teacher to cultivate.

KNOWS HIS LIMITATIONS.

His periods begin five to ten minutes after the bell, and end ten minutes before. It is not a full period, there are very few teachers in the world who can step from one class to another from one period to another, and live. The conscientious teacher is a thin man with an Adam's apple. Our friend Tendulkar, who wanted to practise all the pedagogic ideals that he had gathered while studying his B. T., has for the present shelved them to a considerable extent. Feridoun like many of his colleagues has taken to teaching on account of his honest realisation of his limitations. He knows that as a lawyer or a business man he will have to go without his tea.

Why is he always so absent-minded? Because he is in quest of words. He is immersed in himself while the children are growing like the flowers, because he is in quest of words like the ancient knights after the Holy Grail. Some unfinished verse is worrying him, this plain looking unromantic figure has been wandering since the morning for an apposite word which may be in the speech of lovers, or in the gossip of women by the wells, or in quiet homes with the smell of pulses, or in the morning communion with God, or in some bush or flower, as it may be a name of some bird, or some homely vessel, some living apposite word which is evading him since he wrote that line. He is in search of a word glowing with delight, joy or pain or fraught with love, whose roots are possibly in the Sanskrit tongue in Sapt-Sindhu or Aeryano-Vaejo, when man in intimate contact with nature first spoke a noble tongue, the language of truth. As he is writing Gujrati poems his dictionary is Gujrat, the living land where the old Arya tongue is naturalised.

POET AND TEACHER.

He loves words for their own sake, more as a poet than a philologist, he is also after the roots, the roots of words which man first uttered in the Polar regions, or on the banks of the Oxus or in Ancient Rae or Sumeria, or in Pataliputra, not the anaemic verbiage of to-day, but root words, the bases of languages which men must first have spoken in the presence of a lion or python, or thunder or storm, divine words, genuine utterances of the heart and of wonder at nature's mysteries, when the stars appeared in the sky or when the day melted into night. The words which they carved on the rocks, sacred words which they transmitted from father to son, Prophets and Rishis have welded into Gathas or Vedas or the Songs of Israel, but the time-processes have to-day alienated us from them, as we migrated from those "root lands". The passage of time has squashed all the flavour and sincerity out of them. they have gone hollow. they are like husks.

Feridoun is a poet and teacher. Unlike the ministrels his hair is cropped like Marshal Hindenburg. He does not sing his lays before Scott and Argyle, nor before Rajput Chivalry, because these are prosaic days, when lovers love in a bus, or kiss in a cinema, so though his poems and songs are still of Padmini and Sita and Damyanti, he does not go to the courts and sing them but publishes them in blue, yellow, green and mauve magazines for people to read and enjoy in Girgaon, Gamdevi, Bhuleshwar, Princess Street, Ghatkopar, and other Gujrati places. His readers, of course, include a certain section of his own co-religionists who are sensible enough to understand their mother tongue in her purer aspects.

A SLAVE TO HABITS.

He is an M, A. who has written a thesis on a mythological character when Iran was fighting Turan. His heart is also in his highlands where truth is muscular, in the gentle hamlets of Gujrat where his forefathers lived. Some of the predatory aspects of his race have been considerably softened and mellowed. In quest of some word and his cup of tea from Slater Road, by Grant Road Bridge, under the shades of Laburnum, through Gamdevi, loyal to his footpath he goes to his restaurant. After reading the papers and sipping the tea, by a deliberate division of cup and saucer, the former being wedded to his mouth till he has drunk the last drop and after paying with some precision, he goes to Chaupaty. Lost in the crowd, he settles down on a quiet bench, to enjoy one of the items of his evening programme.

He is a slave to his habits. The world is cruel, the universe is out of joints the day he is deprieved of his evening walk. He has coddled himself, as we all have done in this hospitable land. Indian days are sunny and slow and Feridoun takes his time easily. He is a failure measured by his salary, but in his own world of poetry framed by the sound and noise of his environment, he has his joys, and who has not in the world of "I"? Immersed in his own world, a short sturdy man with the middle and forefinger of his left hand

(Continued in column 5).

THIBET'S ONE PAPER BEWAILS SLUMP

Abolish All Wheels And Prosperity Will Return, Says Editor

Interest in the "forbidden land" of Thibet, revived by the recent death of the Dalai Lama, brings out the fact there is but one newspaper in all of Thibet. It is published monthly and is edited by Tarchin Baboo at Kalimpong.

The publication, which consists of eight pages, is called "The Mirror of the New Vicissitudes of Every Corner of This Universe." The editor protests vigorously when his paper is referred to briefly as "The Monthly World's Mirror."

In last September's issue the editor leals with such problems as trade and commerce, international unemployment, finance and the fear of war. "Is there in all the world enough peace to cover the point of a needle?" demands the editor. And he answers gloomily, "no."

Unemployment, says the publication, has been caused by the introduction of wheels. Two men now do the work which formerly kept 1,000 men employed and supplied with food. Unemployment brings distress; distress means no money and no money brings bad trade. The editor thinks the western world could immediately become prosperous by abolishing all wheels.

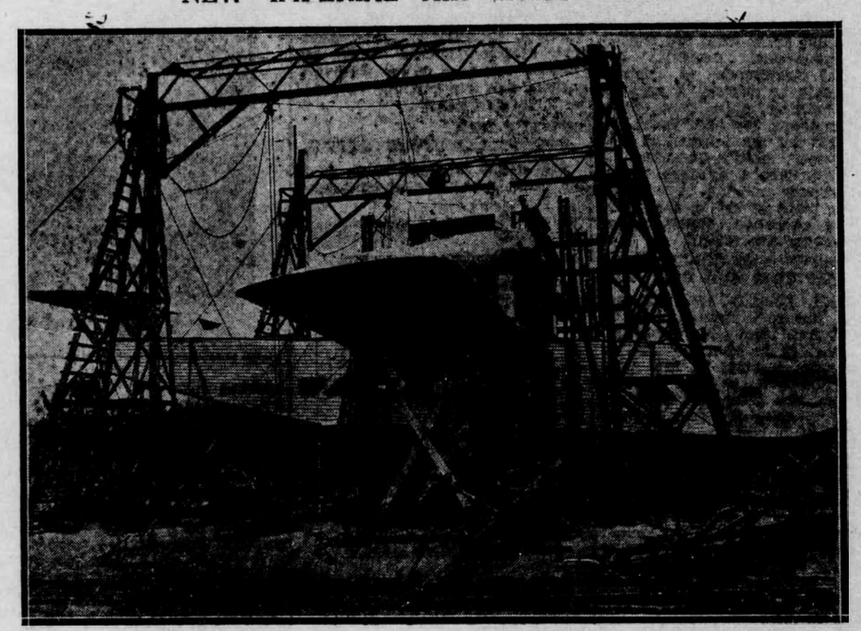
In Thibet gold and silver are used for covering the roofs of temples, so the Baboo disapproves of foreign finance. Financial distress, be says is due to the fact rich men hoard gold and silver—they are consequently a menace to public welfare.

Plagues, famines and floods, says the publication, are caused by gdown sons being disobedient to their parents, by taking religion lightly and by levoting time to thoughts of pleasure.

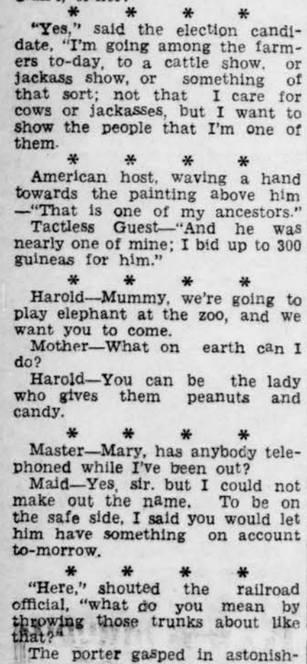
(Continued from column 7.)

moving in harmony with his steps, he returns after the Sun, Surya, Appollo, Khorshed, Sonne, has gone down—not the sun which makes our collars soft as pulp, or makes us drink water like thirsty elephants, but the Surya of man's primeval habitation, that noble preserver of life and first principle. Feridoun in his quest of words to suit his poetic purpose is just looking back behind the screen of our daily tongue into the words coined in the hearts of men, when man was in vital and strong contact with nature.

NEW IMPERIAL AIR WAYS GIANT



The largest air liner yet built for service on a regular air route is being assembled in the open air at Rochester aerodrome, Kent, because there is no hangar there large enough to house it. The new air giant, the Scylla, was built at Rochester for Imperial Airways and it has accommodation for thirty-nine passengers and a crew of four.



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Motherhood No Longer Enough

What G. B. S. Thinks Of Women

Bety Ross, the famous interviewer, writes as follows in "The People":—

"To whom it may concern: This is not an interview with George Bernard Shaw—simply an account of a chance meeting with one of the greatest men of our time.

I promised you, G. B. S., that I would not publish our interview and I did not, although it might have made me rich enough to take that world cruise along with you."

My table at a Malvern hotel is directly behind Shaw's.

"Is he still a vegetarian?" I wonder, as I hear him say to the waitress: "One soup, please."

"Yes, he is," for this is brought to Mrs. Shaw, and to him comes a bowl of crisp lettuce and tomatoes. His next course is a plate of luscious fruit—purple plums, white grapes and oranges.

Then comes the sound of nuts being cracked.

"Don't let him out of your sight!" warns an inner voice. So leaving my biscuits and cheese, I dash out and find them waiting for the lift. As it descends I step in with them.

G. B. S. takes his place at the gate. "What floor?" he asks.

"Fifth please."

He slams the door shut, presses the button, and we are off. Now, if ever, is my time. To address myself to Mrs. Shaw seems much more original and provocative, so I begin: "Aren't you Mrs. Shaw?"

She nods pleasantly.

"I've heard so much about you from Mary Fels," I say truthfully.

"Oh, do you know her?"

"Where is she now?" asks Shaw, turning briskly from the gate.

"In Paris."

COURTESY

By now we are at the fifth floor—52 is my room—and they say "good night." To my surprise they do not leave the lift, but run it down again, saying that their quarters are on the first floor. Then for me Bernard Shaw has run the lift?

I see then that, ultra-modern as are many of his ideas, the distinguished Fabian is nevertheless steeped in old world courtesy.

Later as he hurries off to the theatre—the brisk pace of his long legs reminding me of a scissors opening and shutting—we exchange a few words about his play, "Too True to be Good", which I saw that afternoon.

When we meet again outside the dining-room after breakfast the next morning, he greets me like an old friend.

In grey tweeds now, he has on tortoise-shell glasses. Under his arm is a large yellow book he has been reading throughout the meal.

"How is Mrs. Shaw this morning?" I ask, seeing he is alone.

"Oh, very well, thank you." He steps into the waiting lift. "Which floor?"

"Fifth, please." Again I am touched by his gallantry. So I tell him how glad I am he takes me up, for I couldn't manage it myself.

He smiles, and is so gracious, that by the fourth floor what can I do but burst out enthusiastically: "I think you are a very great man!"

His pink cheeks go pinker, then his old self flashes again as he chuckles: "According to what lots of people say, I am, but I don't know why."

At the fifth floor, his smile emboldens me to stake all, so then and there I ask when we can have a real talk.

"Haven't we had lots of little chats?" he answers cheerily. "And I expect we will have many more."

"Ah, but I must leave this afternoon."

"That is too bad. This morning I am all full up"—he looks down at his book tenderly. "But may be this afternoon some time. Let's meet outside the lift after luncheon. But none of this 'you're-a-great-man-stuff!'"

"All right, Mr. Shaw, I'll keep your secret!"

He smiles, opens the gate for me, then noiselessly glides downwards. "Will lunch-time never come?" I ask myself over and over again, as I find ways to give time wings until 1.15, for the Shaws appear at their table at fifteen minutes past each meal hour.

TURNS THE TABLES

"Luncheon to-day symbolises the opening of the gates of Eternity," sing my thoughts until the moment Mrs. Shaw closes the dining-room door behind them, and lo! we three are at our customary rendezvous. Wreathed in smiles is her friendly face.

"Were you out to-day?" she asks. "It's so miserable, this rain."

This time the lift stops at the first floor. My last ounce of courage goes into a smile as I say to his wife: "Have you heard of the boon granted me? Mr. Shaw is giving me a few minutes this afternoon for a talk!"

"Then I'll go and write my letters," she smiles, as she unlocks the door and enters their rooms.

G. B. S. beckons me to follow, and here I am in the sitting-room.

"Take any seat," says my host. He sinks into an easy chair beside the one I choose. Comfortably stretching out his long legs, he raises his heavily tufted eyebrows then proceeds to turn the interview tables.

"What made you go to Russia?" he asks—I had previously told him of my visit there.

"Mainly to study the life of the women and children in the new civilisation on the Steppes," I explain. When, in the conversation that follows, I add: "I didn't look very important, so the Soviet officials let me wander around alone," he suddenly exclaims:

"Who are you? I don't know a thing about you! What is your name?"

"Betty Ross. I am a journalist."

JUST "AH!"

The bomb has fallen and I am glad, for from them on we will both know where we are—if we still are. Will he berate me and accuse me of taking advantage of his innocence?

AT LAST SHAW REPLIES

"Ah." That monosyllable speaks volumes. Then he continues the conversation. "I didn't spend as much time as you did in Russia, and the situation changes from hour to hour, but I was profoundly interested in the Russian woman. I saw one lady traffic-officer with a gun," he smiles. "The first night we landed at the border at——"

"Nigoroloye?" I prompt, and he nods. "Owing to the difference in time, our train had to wait there about two hours. A group of young girls were there, and the English and Americna tourists tried to jest with them. But they resented it. They seemed too serious."

"Russians have no small talk," I observe.

"The modern Russian women struck me as being more interesting than the men," is my next comment.

"They certainly can teach many women how to be useful in life," G. B. S. observes, and I make this the cue to switch the conversation to matters nearer home.

"That reminds me of that girl, Mops, in your play, 'Too True to be Good.' (Shaw himself describes her as "a respectable young lady; too respectable to have ever had a good time.") At the beginning of Act II she stalks around the stage vigorously exclaiming, 'I want a job!'"

Recalling the situation, Shaw nods.

"As a dramatist, you need not say what her job should be. But as a modern prophet, I ask you: 'What should she, and all other young women in her position, do?'"

"Let them work for the community."

"Her mother seems to symbolise a common type, too." I continue. "She wants to be rid of the responsibility of her offspring, yet feels duty calls her to them. What is the solution?"

"Her duty is over when the child is born. Parents, like birds, should let their children be when they are strong enough to stand alone."

"Is that what you meant by that line—I don't recall it exactly—'Young girls should have no mothers'?"

GREATEST THING

He nods, and explains: "They should let them stand alone. They can do so very well. They have no idea of their strength. Women are the hardier sex—I have always contended that.

"That is why I say every woman should have a child, just to show her what she can go through. Then she will no longer feel weak and puny. Maternity is the greatest thing for every woman. I can think of no greater experience to teach her about herself and life."

"Would that be your advice to the restless young woman of to-day?"

Emphatic is his nod as he declares: "Yes, maternity should at least be a part-career. As children now go off to school at the age of seven, and are never really home again, it is no longer a whole-time career. May be herein is the remedy which would fill the empty lives of frivolous women."

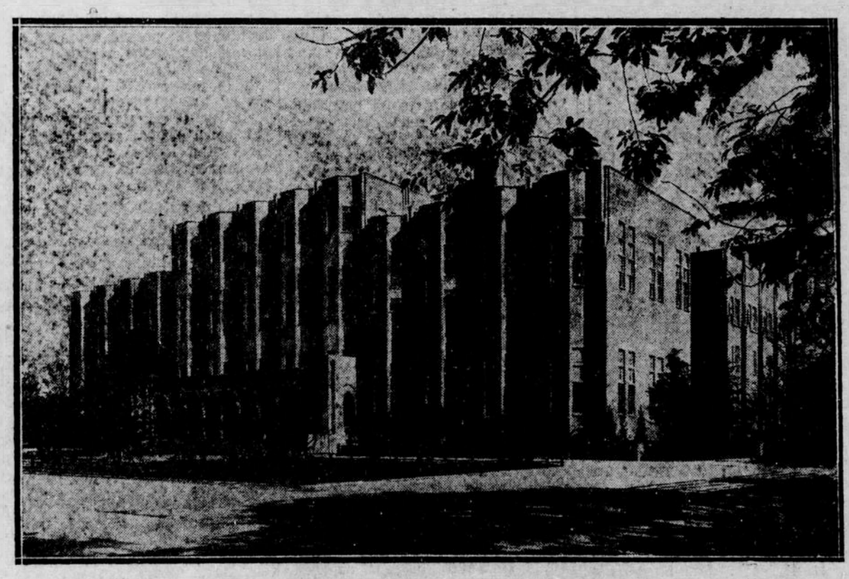
Shaw rises to shut the balcony door. As he remains standing before the fire-place, I realise how splendidly fashioned and well knit he is, the embodiment of glowing health.

"What a fine complexion—every woman can well envy you," I exclaim.

He shrugs his shoulders. "I never use soap on it. I just hold my face over the basin, dash water over it quickly"—he stoops, as though over an imaginary basin, and pretends to throw water on his face. "I always open my eyes in the water. Eyes need washing. My father taught me that."

"I don't know whether I envy you that most or your figure," I muse, realising that I have never seen such trim lines on any man or woman within twenty years of his age.

Group of the Moral Educational School (Sunday School) of the Prarthna Samaj who opened a Children's Fancy Fair in the Samaj Hall in aid of Bihar Relief.



A General View of the new Tokyo Imperial Library.

BAN ON CURLS

China sees a large number of girls of Shantung Province pay a stern price for having dared to curl their hair in the Occidental fashion. The girls are arrested on order of Gen. Han Fu-chu, the Governor, and are set at liberty only after their heads have been shaved to the baldness of an egg. The vogue of curls is expected to meet a sudden end. Hairs on a Chinese head are said to be round rather than elliptical and therefore always to remain straight—And old-fashioned Han Fu-chu won't let his girls improve on nature.

PROBLEM OF DRUNKEN HUSBANDS

Illinois State Entrusts Control To Wives

The "Literary Digest" (New York writes:—The country welcomes experiments with the liquor problem. This, fundamentally, was the object of repeal—namely, that each State or locality should find the solution that best suited its individual peculiarities. Belleville, Illinois, in acting upon this assumption, has passed an ordinance designed to give the wives of the town control of their husbands' drinking habits.

By its provisions any wife who objects to a bibulous husband may write a letter to the saloon he frequents and have him put on its black list. With her request all sales to him must stop. It has the full force of law.

The success of the experiment would seem to depend on how many saloons there are in Belleville and what constitutes "frequenting." A nimble husband—but no one not a lawyer should look for a loophole in a statute.

SINGING TO WIN A WIFE

It would be difficult to find a more interesting part of the Empire than far Eastern Nepal, writes Basil Francis in the "Empire Review." The inhabitants of this district have, for example, no use for the old adage, "Faint heart never won fair lady," they prefer a strong voice to a strong right arm and bright wit rather than bright prospects.

A young Limbu tribesman who wants a wife must sing for her. He may be a hunter and fearless warrior, but what matters most, when he courts a lady is, his vocal ability. When two people decide that they want to be married they tell the chief of the tribe who calls together a gathering of his people. In front of the assembled audience either the boy or the girl sing a couplet, to which the other must reply. Every word that is sung must be spontaneous and as soon as one has finished the other must carry on the unusual contest with apt verses. And each succeeding effort must be an improvement on its predecessor in wit and fluency.

The battle of wits continues until such time as each person has exhausted his or her stock of ideas, or until the man recites a couplet of such outstanding brilliancy that his lady is unable to find suitable reply. Indeed, not until this happens is the girl said to have been successfully wooed. If the youth is outmanoeuvred, both in wit and song, he has no alternative but to retire inglorious from the contest, and make way for some more gifted aspirant. Curiously enough, the successful competitor has to present the girl's father with the carcass of a pig which is highly esteemed as a gift offering.

The marriage itself is a much more private affair. Very often not even the parents of the young people are informed of the details. Nor are they present at the ceremony. Only a few personal friends of the bride and bridegroom attend the wedding, and these have to bring their own food. The customs of the Limbu tribe dictate that the bride dances whilst the bridegroom beats a drum and the guests sing and dance. The presiding priest then sacrifices a cock and a hen and the bridegroom smears his face with a red powder. The ceremony is then complete. The strangeness of the wedding is only matched by the peculiar method of breaking the news to the parents. This is done by an intermediary, who takes the carcass of another pig, a bottle of rum, and one rupee to the bride's parents to console them for the departure of their daughter. From time immemorial the parents make a fuss refuse to acknowledge the union, and then, according to ancient custom—give their consent.

HIGHEST SOVIET DECORATION

Premier Molotov's Wife Honoured

Comrade Paulina Semyonova Zhemchuzhina, who is Mrs. Molotov, wife of the Premier of the Soviet Union, has received the Order of Lenin, the highest decoration of the Soviet Government.

The award was made for her supervision of the manufacture of superior rouge, lipstick, powder, eyebrow pencil, perfume and other cosmetics. Slender, below medium height, with light brown hair, Comrade Zhemchuzhina is head of the chief Soviet cosmetics trust, known as Tezhe. Eight other employees of the trust, including two women, received the Order of the Red Banner, the second highest Soviet decoration, for their part in raising the quality of Soviet beauty products.

THE WOMAN IN WHITE

There seems to have been a considerable fuss over the woman tennis player who arrived on the courts at Nice in a pair of "dark blue shorts"; she was called before the committee in charge of the arrangements and told that she must pack her blue trunks and wear only white ones that were loose-fitting. Blue Trains may be all right on the Blue Coast, but blue shorts are not regarded as nice enough for Nice. White is doubtless supposed to have some associations with sanctity, though surely she might have been allowed to wear black breeks if she wanted—or would those be regarded as altogether too episcopal? However, she has had her lesson and must now give proof that she is profiting by it. She should stand, figuratively, in a white sheet and actually in white shorts so that the flawless quality of her repentance may be publicly appreciated.—"Manchester Guardian."

WHY HE FELT DIZZY

It is told of Woodrow Wilson that once when he was the guest at a women's club meeting, the presiding officer gave him a lengthy and flattering introduction. Wilson acknowledged thus: "Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Last fall I was much troubled with dizziness. My physician said it was due to my liver. I now know it was my eminence."

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Health And Hygiene

Russia Plans Vast New Medical Centre

Soviet Projects Socialized Institution Costing $51,500,000

In some essential particulars Soviet Russia has surpassed all other countries in the socialization of medicine. Whether or not we agree that this is a good thing, admiration for the daring with which the officials of that country are undertaking extensive and intricate social experiments is inescapable. In Russia, say Sir Arthur Newsholme and John A. Kingsbury, in their survey of medical conditions there ("Red Medicine," Double-day, Doran and Company), the doctor has almost entirely been removed from the field of monetary compensation.

These authors further say, "It has made a gratuitous (that is, state-paid) medical service of an astonishingly complete character promptly available for the vast majority of urban populations, a service which is being rapidly extended to rural Russia; and it has given the whole of this service an admirable turn in the direction of social as well as medical preventive measures."

Viewed against this background the announcement last week in New York by two Russian scientists of plans for a new medical center at Leningrad with facilities for large-scale research on the human body and its functions, seems of first-rate importance. Dr. S. S. Goldwater, New York's Commissioner of Hospitals, is to act as official adviser for the Soviet Government o the plans for the new institution, which will be known as the All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine. It will occupy 200 acres and will be erected at a cost of 100,000,000 rubles, or about dols. 51,500,000.

The aims of the institution were described in New York by Prof. Nicholas I. Krasnogorsky, head of its section on experimental pediatrics and one of the few honorary members of the American Pediatric Society, and T. T. Sadovsky, chief engineer in charge of construction.

The institute will search for new methods of investigation, prevention and treatment of disease. There will be air-conditioned chambers in which human reactions to every climate in Russia, from the cold of the Arctic to the sub-tropical of the south, can be studied. There will be rooms in which the reverberation, din and dust of industrial conditions can be reproduced. An auditorium, built to accommodate national and international medical congresses, will seat 1,500 persons.

WHY DO BABIES SURVIVE?

Ostensibly the most fragile, the most ill-prepared of all young animals to survive through a drawn-out infancy, there is something about babies which must be much tougher than adults can imagine, observes the "Manchester Guardian" First babies, in particular, with untried mothers, are subject to experiments which would kill off almost anybody else. To see babies being taken out in prams by sisters who are not so very much older; to see little brothers give the pram playful pushes on the chance that it will not cascade into the gutter or tip over; to see a baby wedged in between two reckless relations on a public seesaw, if only because he cannot be left to himself, is to experience a succession of shocks and misgivings as to his ultimate end. Even babies who are looked after entirely by their mothers are subjected to risks which include falling on their heads or an occasional motor accident.

One baby was beginning to feel his legs and he felt them in his high chair. On a given day he rose, the chair toppled, he fell on his head. But for a small bump, he seemed none the worse. An ingenious young mother had to go shopping. The difficulty was to take the baby in the car. She fixed his high chair in the space at the back, which seemed to meet the case. The only draw-back was that, she was a bad starter, and every time the car jolted forward the baby's head jolted too, mostly hitting the back of the chair. Ghastly things like these are always happening to the happy-go-lucky sort of baby, who almost invariably grows up safe and sound. Babies are soft and limp and clinging, but actually they must be the toughest little animals in the world to survive the perils which beset them from the cradle

HEALTH HABITS

(A Reprint)

Habit is the tendency to repeat what has been done before. It is a way of behaving thinking, or icelingg that, once established, is easily followed. Habits are learned, not inherited. Once learned, they are great time-savers.

A child learns to pull on a coat, to button and unbutton his clothes, to use a fork and a spoon, by trying and trying again. An adult does hundreds of complicated acts without thought or attention, making use of habits learned in childhood. Think of the time saved each day because adults can wash, eat, sew, write, read, and handle tools without having to stop and think about each individual act.

Many people think of habits only as ways of acting and forget the even more important habits of thinking and feeling. Children not only learn the habits of getting into their clothes, but learn to like certain colors and to dislike a dirty dress or a torn stocking. So they develop the habits which are good tastes' or 'neatness or daintiness' Even attitudes toward life are partly a matter of habit. Children learn to be cheerful and happy, or sulky and cross, according to the habits they form.

Teaching a child to do habitually and without conscious effort the things that make for good health is one of the first duties of parents. The health habits have to do with the fundamental daily activities of the child—eating, sleeping, playing, eliminating, and keeping the body clean and suitably clothed. Most of these habits should be learned in the first three or four years of life. Once learned they may last a lifetime.

CLINICS TO CURE WRONG-DOERS

Better Times For Way Ward Child

Can criminals be cured?

To test how far this is possible, experiments with wrong-doers and other cases from the courts have recently been made at a clinic in the West End.

The clinic, which is staffed by trained voluntary workers, is run as part of the newly-founded Institute for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency.

I talked with Dr. Edward Glover, chairman of the Advisory Committee.

"Clinics for criminals will bring about a complete revolution in our attitude towards crime," he said.

"We have in several of the cases found concealed or borderline insanity.

"We are prepared to give a report to every magistrate who asks for one. If the case is suitable for treatment we will give it free of charge.

TO SAVE THE CHILDREN

"Crime has many aspects, including the economic. Hitherto the psychological and medical sides have been the most neglected.

"We are preparing a nucleus for a child staff.

"Startling evidence has been furnished in recent years of cures among delinquent children

"The future for children who have 'never had a chance is very bright to-day."

"Many criminals are made, not born. These can often be readjusted to life so that they no longer wish to steal, or assault, and so on.

"The Institute plans to open a clearing house where first offenders would receive a thorough examination, physical and mental.

"As soon as possible we shall extend the work to the provinces."

EVERY CHILD'S SMILE

Every child's smile should reveal beautiful teeth—teeth sound, comfortable, lovely, Teeth like "Rows of Pearls" are not accidents of nature. From the early formation in the baby to the maturing of the permanent teeth, their nutrition and growth should be an important concern of the child's parents.

If teeth are to be sound they must be well-fed. Teeth are more likely to be sound if before the baby's birth, the mother's diet contains such tooth-forming foods as milk, grains, eggs and especially leafy vegetables. As little children grow they need leafy vegetables, juicy fruits, and about 1 liter of milk, every day.

The value to the child of sound temporary teeth needs to be emphasized. They must serve him from babyhood to youth; neglect may result in decay and in abscess formations which may influence health for a life-time.

The temporary teeth should be watched by a dentist. The first permanent tooth—the 6-year molar—should be pointed out to parents as the key tooth in the development of the jaws. It is necessary; co-operate with your school the permanent set.

Dental examinations are necessary; co-operate with your school folks; help make possible for every child teeth that are sound, useful and comfortable. This improves general nutrition and helps to insure good health and well-being.

Teach children not to bite hard things, nor pick the teeth with pins.

Brush the teeth every day, preferably after each meal, to prevent the gathering of food particles, bacteria, and decay.—Dr. Rebecca Parish in the "Philippines Herald."

MILLIONAIRE HAS BRAIN WAVE

Showers Bank Notes On Pedestrians On Streets

One of Greek's richest men, the millionaire and industrialist Ramos, noted for his eccentricity, startled Athens on Jan 23, by appearing at the second-floor window of his residence and beginning to throw 100,500 and 1,000 Drachmai-notes to the passers by on the street.

The news spread like wild-fire and an immense crowd soon assembled in front of the house with everybody fighting for a chance to snatch one of the notes fluttering through the air.

By the time the police had arrived on the scene, the fighting had developed into a regular riot and reserves had to be called out in order to disperse the berserk crowd.

When the police entered the house to keep Ramos from throwing his money away in this primitive fashion, the latter began to tear up a bundle of paper-money heaped up before him, informing the gaping constables that he was tired of bothering with this "dirty money' which had proved "such a burden to him."

Ramos was finally taken to a sanatorium and his family, on checking up the accounts, discovered that he had scattered into the winds upwards from 100,000 Drachmais.

GOOD NEWS FOR PATIENTS

Those who have been tortured by the barbarous custom observed in many hospitals of wakening patients early in the morning (sometimes at 4-30 or 5 A. M.) will be glad to learn that a system of allowing them to sleep at least until seven has been inaugurated in the Quincy General Hospital at Quincy, Massachusetts.

Its superintendent Mildred Costantine, R. S., recently described the new system in "The Modern Hospital." She found that the nurses liked it; the hospital management approved, and—the patients also appseciated it.

Be Thou Thy Own Doctor.

(BY DR. K. LAXMAN, PUDUKOTAH.)

THE IDEAL MAN.

In one of the sacred books of the Hindus occurs the sentence: All dependence is evil; freedom is the only good. This points out the ideal, to be attained by the excellent; he that aspires to the highest is the man of excellence. He is free, who is willing, and able, to do for himself all that is needed for a good life. When he allows another to do something for him, he soon loses his natural capacity in that thing and comes to depend on that other. The ideal to be aimed at by the enlightened ones is to be one's own lawyer, one's own priest, and one's own doctor—to let no man interfere between himself and other men, between himself and God, and between himself and Nature.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

So long as one believes that what is called medical science is the only refuge from bodily ills, he can never hope to become and be his own doctor. The wisest and best equally with the crude and the vicious, must submit to be exploited. For medical science is highly technical; the mastery of the art of it is supposed to be attained after going through a heavily loaded course in a college for four years, or five; let us for the present suppose that the average medico, even fresh from college, is wise and reliable. Still the fact remains, that no man can do for another exactly what that other can do for himself, if he qualifies to be self-dependent.

EVILS OF DEPENDENCE.

It is questionable whether, after all the long years of the college grind, the average doctor knows enough of life and health, to be trusted with the care of a patient. What the college does for the freshman is to imbue him with an unquestioning and unbounded faith in the virtues of drugs, as set forth in his books. It is precisely this faith, which, in the case of of the wisest and best in the profession, gets thoroughly destroyed after a life-time of experience; hence it is infinitely safer for a patient to be in the hands of one of these few, than in the hands of an average doctor; the latter is simply mediocrity glorified with a title; far from realising the dangers of drugging, he is actually angry with the wise layman, who seeks to enlighten the public; he is constitutionally incapable of becoming ever enlightened; the creator forgot to flash into his skull the divine light of wisdom; or, more probably, the light got extinguished during the long and weary grind of his medical college. It is but fair that some at least should be allowed to take up the onerous and thankless task of telling the truth about drugs.

EVILS OF DRUGGING.

The evil that comes in the wake of medical treatments at the hands of the mediocre medicos is real and vast; it is freely acknowledged, though only by a few allopaths—who are precisely the enlightened and honest ones mentioned above—that drugging causes far more disease, than it relieves. On a previous occasion I showed the grievous harm done by the external use of lead. It must not be necessary for me to set forth the gruesome details of the havoc wrought by mercury, arsenic and other deadly poisons, to those who are curious, I would recommend the study of a book on Tridology, by Dr. Lindlahr, entitled "Tri-Diagnosis," which is available from the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras. I shall only mention here that quinine, which is supposed to be harmless, is also a deadly drug, if taken often. I have come across cases of serious constitutional breakdown, traceable to reckless quinine-poisoning by doctors—cases which are very difficult to benefit even on natural lines, without long, patient and non-violent treatment; for before any substantial improvement can be attained, the drug-taints must be removed, and they are hard to remove.

Innumerable are the cases that come to Nature, after getting ruined by medical treatments. Would it not be a good thing for the sufferers and the general public, if these truths should be broadcasted, so that patients may have the chance to come straight-away to Nature-cure, before get-

(Continued in col. 3 & 4.)

(Continued from col. 7.)

ting seriously damaged by medication?

A RULE OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

By the way, I would suggest to the medical profession that they should incorporate into their code of medical ethics the following new rule and even give it precedence over the so-called rules of medical etiquette, which are not exactly ethical, but commercial. The rule may be stated thus: "Drugs, especially the deadly ones, like mercury and arsenic, must always be handled with fear and trembling, and must be used, if at all, only in minute doses, and not more than once or twice; and in all cases the doctor must ensure that the drug-taint is eliminated afterwards; whoever transgresses this rule is a quack." It is gravely to be doubted whether this rule will be accepted by the profession; those who would have the honesty and courage to vote for this rule would be greatly outvoted by the rest. In the last resort, the enlightened laymen must unite and agitate for a measure of real medical accountability for death or damage to health, it safe to say that such accountability does not now exist.

NATURE-CURE TO THE RESCUE

The wise and fortunate one that accepts Nature-cure as the law of life becomes free at once from these evils; he is no longer a victim of exploitation; he becomes, and is, ever after, his own doctor; he escapes the injurious consequences of drugging, if he comes to Nature, before he could have his blood, flesh and nerves poisoned with drugs. Even when he is guided by an 'expert,' he can and must take a share in designing his treatment.

Nature-cure is simple, non-technical and easy to learn, for any man having common-sense and a little culture. Nature-cure offers the only means of attaining medical independence. The Nature-curist is essentially a guide and teacher, who will sooner or later cease to be necessary, leaving the patient free and competent to be his own doctor.

And besides, Nature-cure is vastly more efficient than medical 'science,' for the very simple reason, that Nature-cure works WITH Nature while medication is nearly always up against Nature causing often a tug-of-war between the doctor on one side, and Mother Nature on the other, with disastrous consequences to the patient.

Above all things, Nature-cure is absolutely safe. Even where it is only partially and imperfectly applied, as it sometimes is by men with poor education, who had read up some books, such as Bernard MacFadden's "Miracle of Milk" it cannot do positive harm, at all comparable to the injury already done by previous medication.

UNFORTUNATE CASES.

Such being the case, we shall know what to think, if we hear an outcry raised, when some patient, probably sick to death from the nature of his disease and the medicaments put into him already, goes to a drugless healer and then dies.

Consider that in every case the first trial is given to a so-called qualified doctor, and that drugless methods are always the last resort. Consider also that a very large proportion of such cases do recover; thereby proving not only that Nature-cure is great, but infinitely greater than medical science. It would be very foolish for doctors to make any fuss in cases like this. Their policy must be to "let sleeping dogs lie," evidently they are not prepared to submit to an enquiry, to be presided over by laymen, as to the comparative safety of Nature-cure and medicine. If and when they are, it will be time for them to make any fuss.

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World Of Science

NEW HOUSE HOLD GAS

Light Medium Neither Exptosive Nor Poisonous

Keenest interest is being taken by thousands of visitors to Berlin's annual Agricultural Show now in progress in the exhibit of "Propane Gas" whose remarkable uses being demonstrated at the exhibit hall of the Leuna Works, the world's biggest chemical manufacturing plant. This substance now sold in transportable steel bottles has been converted into marketable form after researches lasting several years.

Popane Gas may be used for house illumination but possesses an immense advantage over coal gas in as much as it is neither explosive nor poisonous. Propane Gas liquifies readily at low pressure and when pressure is released again, the liquid at once returns into gaseous state. This new product will bring comfort into the settlers home or wherever dwellings are too scattered to permit the installation of central coal gas-generating works to serve the whole district. Similarly Propane Gas will from now on be available in colonial territories where the habitations are rare.

The cost of using propane in the country would not differ appredably from of coal gas in the towns. It is important that Propane can also be used for heating that is not only for household cooking but also for workshop practice. Through this latest technical triumph thousands of country homes in Germany and elsewhere will be enabled to enjoy more of the city comforts than heretofore.

THE GREATEST SOLVENT

Though it hardly approaches the mystical "universal solvent," dreamed of by the ancient alchemists, acetamid, a compound made from acetic acid and ammonia, has a wider range of solvent power than any other known substance. This has been announced by Prof. O. F. Stafford of the department of chemistry at the University of Oregon.

Because many imporant industries and chemical processes are dependent upon solubility relationships, Professor Stafford's discovery is regarded by his colleagues as an outstanding contribution to the science of chemistry both in its pure and applied aspects it is reported by "Science Service." The best common solvents hitherto known have been ammonia and ordinary water: acetamid is declared to be superior to both.

THREE-DIMENSION SOUND

If one hears with only one ear, sounds appear to have only pitch and intensity, or loudness. This might be called two-dimensional hearing. With both ears, however, there is a third quality, that of depth or location. In ordinary sound reproduction this third "dimension" is absent, just as, in photographs, "depth" is missing.

Before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers recently, a new system of reproducing sound which provides all three dimensions was demonstrated for the first time in New York. It was the new type of loudspeaker developed in the Bell Telephone Laboratories under the direction of Dr. Harvey Fletcher. The scientists and engineers who attended the demonstration heard sounds reproduced with such fidelity to the original that many were unable to believe that the speakers and orchestra were not concealed behind the curtain that screened the loudspeakers, says the "Literary Digest."

The illusion of the third dimension, or depth, was obtained with the aid of three of the new loudspeakers, three microphones and three separate "channels" or wiring systems. A small orchestra played in another part of the building. To the listeners in the auditorium, it seemed that a full orchestra was hidden behind the curtain. The location of the drums, violins, woodwinds and the brasses was as definite as if they had been visible. In another test a bugler came on the stage and played a few notes. He then ceased and walked off the stage, but his bugling continued to sound, where he had been standing, and finally the unseen bugler appeared to walk off in the other direction. It was impossible to distinguish the notes played by the bugler and those mechanically reproduced.

THE SHARPEST NEEDLE

No ordinary needle seems sharp under a high-power microscope. No matter how easily its end might pierce your finger it appears blunt and rounded when enlarged. The diameter of the point—that location on the needle where the roundness is most pronounced—may easily be measured, and is usually several thousands of an inch on even the finest sewing needles, according to "Current Science" (Columbus, Ohio).

Engineers at the University of Michigan have manufactured a needle with a point but one ten-thousandth of an inch across. This point is actually a diamond and it is set into a steel needle. Its use is to test the smoothness of polished steel.

BIRTH OF PLANETS

American Professor Advances New Theory

How the primal matter of the universe gathered into giant rotating nebulae; and how these nebulae in turn broke down into galaxies of stars are matters which are fairly well accounted for by astronomical theory. They are presumed to be parts of an evolutionary process which finally produces stable stars like our sun. But how account for the formation of our planetary system? Most astronomers, assuming that a stable star can not further subdivide itself, have accepted the hypothesis that our planets resulted from the near-collision of our sun with another star—a circumstance so unlikely to occur more than once in the universe that if it is the true explanation our planetary system must be unique.

Now comes Dr. Dinsmore Alter, professor of astronomy at the University of Kansas, with a new theory of planetary origins. Basing his conclusions on accepted astronomical data, Dr. Alter recently reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science that planets may also be a normal product of cosmic evolution. Far from accidental planets are probably created by all stars as they grow older. There may even now be a new planet forming in our own solar system close to the sun.

It is possible to account for the throwing off of matter by a star in this way, Dr. Alter: in the outer areas of plazing stars the atoms are subjected to two forces; gratation, which tends to keep them mass together, and radiation pressure—a force tending to thrust the atoms away. The latter is the force that twists the tails of comets away from the sun as they approach it.) In many stars, therefore there must be an outer zone in which the atoms are just balanced between gravity and radiation pressure. During the sun-spot maxima, when the rodiation is most intense, the pressure may be great enough to push them over the balance and away from the sun.

Thereafter by clumping together the atoms may form a small mass—a tiny planet. This planet will grow by accretions of new matter as it takes up an orbit around he sun, until finally it is thrust outward to a point where the amount of free matter is very little. Here growth stops, and the body becomes a true planet.

6,000 PHOTOS PER SECOND

Of all the various kinds of fast cameras designed for taking split-second photographs, one of the simplest and most useful is that developed by Prof. Harold E. Edgeton and Kenneth J. Germeshausen, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The secret of the apparatus is a new electrical circuit which, with the use of mercury are tubes or spark gaps, produces light of great actinic intensely intermittently at high speed.

Photographs can be taken at the rate of 6,000 a second, with exposures ranging from a hundred thousandth to a five hundred thousandth of a second. These fast-motion photographs reveal many hitherto unknown details of everyday events, and the M. I. T. engineers are now engaged in a series of studies of such matters as how a cat turns over in midair, how a birtl flies, how a fly turns himself over and lands on the ceiling. Out of these studies are expected to come many items that will be useful in designing future aircraft and in solving various mechanical problems.

AIDING THE NOSE

A measuring device which prevents fatigue of the sense of taste and smell and thus aids in the precise determination of chemical and physico-chemical properties of water too small to be detected by ordinary analytical means has been developed by the Hackensack Water Company, Weehawken, New Jersey.

Invented by Gordon M. Fair, associate professor of sanitary engineering at Harvard University, it consists of a nose-piece in which the odor separated from water is used to dilute odor-free air which has been impounded in a container called an osmometer.

The nose is the most sensitive detector of odoriferous substances known. It has been calculated that a sharp nose can detect the presence of a substance possessing a strong odor 100,000 times earlier than it can be found by spectrum or chemical analysis.

Dr. J. T. Sunderland 92

Genuine Friend Of India Still Untiring In Efforts To Help India In Bondage

Dr. Jabez T. Sunderland, crusader for the public good, will obsere his 92nd birthday to-morrow. Not many of us hope to knock off 92 birthdays, and many of us might be a bit jittery on approachng such an age but not Dr. Sunderland! He seems destined to live on for a good many years yet, with passion for work in hand and a certain tranquil attitude toward life mixed in such proportions that he forges right ahead serenely writes Joseph W. Emsley in the "Poughkeepsie Evening Post."

I called on him this week at his Poughkeepsie home, which is with Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bolton at 214 Union street. He spends part of his time here, and part of it with relatives in Michigan. A minister of the former Unitarian church here for 14 years, he likes Poughkeepsie, and enjoys being with his friends here from time to time.

It was a surprise to learn that Dr. Sunderland who is the author of numerous books, including the widely discussed "India in Bondage" is still writing. He is now busy on a book to be known as "Emerson and His Friends," and another. "The Best from All Religions of the World," a spiritual anthology on religions of the world, "India in Bondage" was completed in his late 80s!

Indeed Dr. Sunderland even now devotes six or seven hours a day to writing and with it appeads to be enjoying the best of health. He is an ardent believer in the school of philosophy which holds that work is one of the principal things that keeps you going. He is not a crank in this respect, however, and probably idles his share of hours; he likes to take automobile rides; and he likes to talk. He still preaches occasionally, and his wealth of knowledge about men and things is such that it is no great effort for him to preach.

I asked him to impart his idea of how a person should live to reach an unusually old age.

"Take care of your health," he said. "Study the laws of life and obey them. Be cheerful and hopeful. Work hard and have an interest in something and stick to it!"

He eats his three squares, sleeps eight hours a day ordinarily, and when overtired sleeps nine hours.

Dr. Sunderland gave two addresses at the World Fellowship of Religion in Chicago last summer, and about a year ago preached a sermon at the First Congregational church here.

His attitude toward life seams to be summed up in his observation:

"I don't want to live after I cannot be of any more use to humanity."

Coming from some people, that assertion might seem to indicate an over-zealous attitude in the interests of others, but from Dr. Sunderland it was quite a natural thing to say. He wasn't gilding the lily. In fact he has a robust sense of humor and appreciates his limitations, enjoys a joke on himself and all that. It is just that he has proved himself to be useful. He has scores of friends in India who keep writing to him. They constantly ask him to write things for Indian publications.

Dr. Sunderland is seriously interested in the welfare of humanity. He has become internationally known as outstanding among Americans in the knowledge of Indian affairs. His book, "India in Bondage" has been described as one of the most scholarly and truly representative works on the Indian question, from the standpoint of the Indian people themselves. Publication of the book in India has been banned by Great Britain, and that act alone, has been taken by some leading thinkers as a reliable indication of the influence of the book.

It is said that whatever side you take on the Indian question, whether you believe that Great Britain is doing right by her subject people or not, a broad understanding of the problem cannot be had without knowledge of Dr. Sunderland's studies in the matter. A native of England himself, he loves and respects his home country, although taking issue with its policies in India.

Dr. Sunderland was born in Howarth, Yorkshire, England. He came to this country with his father, Thomas Sunderland, when he was two, the family settling in Jamestown, N. Y., in the region of the Chautauqua lake. His father died when he was a child, and his mother was left with five children. His lot was not easy, and it was entirely through his own efforts he received an education.

The family moved to Iowa when Dr. Sunderland was a boy. He attended Burlington college institute, Burlington, Iowa, and spent two years at Colgate university. His studies were interrupted by the Civil war; he joined the boys in blue of the Seventh N. Y. Heavy Artillery, serving on

Dr. J. T. SUNDERLAND.

the Potomac for about a year and a half. He came out of the war uninjured and resumed his studies at Chicago university.

Dr. Sunderland married Eliza Read, who was a school principal at Aurora, Ill., and at that time the only woman public school principal in the country. They had three children, two of whom are living. Mrs. Gertrude Safford, a daughter, is the widow of the Dr. Safford, who was a physician of Detroit, Mich.; she is a former president of the largest women's city club in Detroit. A daughter, Florence, who died eight years ago, was a teacher at one time in the George Washington high school, New York city. Dr. Sunderland's son Edson R. is a professor of law at the university of Michigan.

He received his bachelor of arts degree at Chicago in 1867, completing his training in the divinity school of the same institution in 1870. He then became pastor of the Baptist church at Milwaukee.

Most of his years of service as a minister were with the Unitarian denomination. He served first at the Unitarian parish in Northfield, Mass., and held charges in Ann Arbor, Mich., Chicago, Hartford, Conn., Toronto, Canada, and in London.

Dr. Sunderland spent two long winters in India, in the years 1895-96 and 1913-14, and made special studies of Indian art, literature, philosophy and religion. He has written three books about India. They are: "India and World Brotherhood," "The Causes of Famine in India," and "India in Bondage." One or more of these have been published in translated form in India, France, and Japan, as well as America. "India in Bondage" has been in special demand, and has been distributed in 500 libraries in the world. There are 26 copies of it in the New York city library, and 12 in the Boston library. A new and enlarged edition was printed last year in this country. It contains eight new chapters.

The author of 20 or more books, Dr. Sunderland is widely known through his "The Origin and Character of the Bible, which went into six editions, and was circulated in Russia, Bulgaria and more recently in India. Among his works are a number of pamphlets in exposition of the Unitarian faith which have been in great popular demand.

In all his writings, Dr. Sunderland had been a fighter for peace. "I fought in the Civil war," he said, "but I am a pacifist to the marrow. I have travelled a good deal and wherever I went I never could see why nations should resort to the destructive and demoralizing forces of warfare to settle their differences."

Yes, there will be a simple birthday party to-morrow! Some of Dr. Sunderland's friends are planning to call on him, among them some persons from Vassar college.

Dog—A Native Of America

Earliest Fossil Member Of Canine Species Found On New Continent

The dog has frequently been called man's best friend. At least since the Azilian phase of the Old Stone Age he has been devoted to humanity. This famous partnershiv was probably cemented in Europe, but the partners came from widely divergent regions of the earth. Man possibly originated in Africa. The dog is a native American.

The oldest fossil members of the dog family are found in the Lower Oligocene of western North America; they lived here about thirty-eight million years ago. In that time, says Prof. William K. Gregory, in "The Bulletin of the New York Zoological Society, the" dog family was already represented by two genera, 'Cynodictis' the common ancestor of all the modern dogs, wolves, foxes, dholes etc., as well as of the raccon family, and 'Daphoenus', ancestor of the giant dogs and the bears.

'Cynodictis 'was not yet either a dog, wolf or a fox. It had somewhat of the long-bodied, slinking habit of the civet. Its feet were less compressed than in later dogs, the claws were slightly retractile. Its predecessors fossils of which are found in Wyoming, were still less dog-like. They were tree-living animals, somewhat like raccoons, with spreading hands and feet. The fast-running dogs of later times were evolved as the plains replaced the forests in both western North America and Europe.

"Daphoenus' had a more massive skull than 'Cynodictis,' with upper molars of the crushing type. Bears in fact, are only gigantic short-tailed dogs that have learned to walk on the whole soles of their feet and in which the crushing molars have become greatly increased in size, says Professor Gregory. In the rocks laid down in late Tertiary time, before the onset of the great Ice Age, are found fossil skeletons of a creature, 'Hyaenarctos,' regarded by many authorities as the connecting link between dogs and bears.

From North America, dogs spread rapidly all over the world, probably reaching Asia over a land bridge at Behring Strait and thence to Europe and Africa and South America over the present land connection when it was established about twenty million years ago. At that time there were already many species—swift-running forms with narrow, compressed feet. These ancestral dogs in successive ages gave rise to the numerous types of modern wolves, dogs, foxes, and fox-like animals.

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BOMBAY SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1934

BIHAR RELIEF LOAN QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY

Eight Annas Per Maternity Benefit!

GENEROUS PROVISION IN GOVT. BILL

The second reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act of 1929 was moved by Mr. R. D. Bell, Home Member, in the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday.

The Bill provides that a woman worker should receive from her employer financial assistance at the time of her confinement.

The main point of controversy which arose in the Select Committee was in regard to the rate of the maternity benefit to be paid to women workers. A majority of members recommended the payment of a flat rate of annas 8 per day for a maximum period of seven weeks. It rejected the plea that the rate should be lower in the mofussil where the workers earned less wages.

HOME MEMBER'S PLEA

Mr. Bell in moving the second reading of the bill pointed out his own minute of dissent to the Select Committee Report. He was not in favour of fixing a flat rate of 8 annas because this rate was almost invariably greater than the average daily earnings of women workers employed in the mofussil.

There was no country in the world where a sick or maternity benefit exceeded the employees full remuneration when at work.

Unfair To Employers!

Under the present Act the maternity benefit in Bombay, Karachi, and Ahmedabad was almost invariably less than the employee's full remuneration but it was almost invariably in excess of the full remuneration in the mofussil. There was therefore unfair discrimination at present against employers in the mofussil.

The Central Provinces Maternity Act provided the rate of the woman's average daily earnings of 8 annas whichever was less. The Royal Commission on labour recommended this as suitable for general application.

The Home Member's proposal was to retain the flat rate of 8 annas so far as Bombay, Ahmedabad and Karachi were concerned but as regards the mofussil maternity benefit should be paid on the basis of average daily earnings of the workers.

Government's Amendment.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Chief Secretary to Government, moved an amendment to the effect that in the mofussil (meaning centres outside Bombay, Ahmedabad and Karchi Cities) the maternity benefit, per day be equal to the average daily wage of the woman worker.

Mr. Turner said that the employers in the mofussil would not agree to the payment of a flat rate of 8 annas as that would mean an excess over the average daily income of a woman worker. In the mofussil for instance a woman was paid about five annas per day while on duty and if the bill as recommended by the Select Committee it would mean that the employers would have to pay more.

Mr. Bakhale's Amendment.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale moved another amendment that the maternity benefit be at the rate of average daily wage with a minimum of 8 annas a day in the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Karachi, and the average daily wage or eight annas a day whichever was less in the mofussil.

Mr. Bakhale said that the financial assistance given to a woman at the time of her confinement should be adequate.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Bombay Millowners) opposed both the amendments and said that the Select Committee had fixed the flat rate after careful consideration of the problem. The underlying principle of the bill was that maternity benefit should be given to an extent, considered to be the minimum.

Rao Bahadur Asavle (Nominated Non-official) opposed both the amendments. He said that the minimum benefit given to women even in the mofussil should not be less than 8 annas.

Kamat Supports Government.

Mr. B. S. Kamat supported Mr. Turner's amendment to reduce the rate in the mofussil, because the average earnings of a woman was much less there. If a flat rate of 8 annas was adopted it would have the effect of penalising the mofussil employers. The danger of the flat rate was that mofussil employers were likely to turn away women empoyees as soon as they approached confinement.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole was in favour of the flat rate of 8 annas.

Turner's Amendment Carried.

Mr. Bakhale's amendment was lost and the Council agreed to the amendment of Mr. Turner fixing the rate in the mofussil on the basis of the daily average earnings of the worker.

The second reading of the bill was passed.

The Home Member announced that the third reading of the bill would be moved on Monday.

The Council then adjourned till Monday.

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT RECALLED

Mr. Aney's Contention In Nagpur Meeting

NAGPUR, March 16.

Addressing a public meeting with Mr. Ogale, Editor of The "Maharashtra" in the chair Mr. M. S. Aney strongly defended peaceful picketing and criticised the action of Government in arresting those engaged in it.

Mr. Aney declared that the Gandhi-Irwin Pact allowed peaceful pisketing. "If the right of a man to preach the use of goods produced in his own country had not legal and moral sanction behind it Lord Irwin would not have allowed peaceful picketing." He said it was high time that the C. P. Government reconsireded the cases of those who had been sent to prison in this connection. The speaker could not understand how the term "loitering" applied to the activities of people who took part in Pheries. Propaganda conducted through such Pheries, he held was the birthright of every citizen. Even Mahatma Gandhi held that since their activitiy did not constitute breaking the law they could defend themselves in court.

Mr. Aney thought that the matter required to be taken to the High Court and requested members of the legal profession to assist in it.—A. P.

BURMESE COMMERCE CHAMBER PROTESTS

RANGOON, March 17.

The Burmese Chamber of Commerce has sent a telegram to Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member of the Government of India reiterating its protest against increased tariff duties in textiles particularly at this critical period when Burmese agriculturists' "Purchasing Power is very low."—A.P.

Day For

U. S. SILVER PURCHASES

Rainey Declares He Will Permit House To Vote On March 19

(SPECIAL CABLE)

WASHINGTON, March 16.

Declaring that we are going to test silver in the House "Mr. Rainey, Speaker of the House of Representatives, announces that he will permit the House to vote on March 19 on the Silver Bills

Speaker Rainey's action is apparently prompted by an irritation of Mr. Morgenthau's remarks that legislation was unnecessary at present, and that some silver advocates were not entirely disinterested, though Mr. Morgenthau afterwards made a statement that he was not referring

Speaker Rainey

to the members of the Congress.

An earlier Washington message of March 1 stated that:—

SPECIAL RATES OFFERED.

The House Coinage Committee has approved of the bills authorising the Treasury to pay 25 per cent. above the market price for silver shipped to the United States in payment of exported agricultural commodities, and the purchase of 1,500 million ounces of silver at the market price. The purchases would be 150 million ounces within first four months after the passage of the bill and an additional 250 million ounces within a year. The purchases will cease if the commodity prices reach the 1926 average.

OPPOSED TO REHABILITATION

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, March 16.

According to the "Financial News" New York corresponden Mr. Morgenthau has announced, after a conference with the Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives, his opposition to the drive in recent weeks for the rehabilitation of silver.

His attitue is that, the present monetary policy is pulling the country from the depression, and it should be left undisturbed for the present.

He thinks that, if all other Nations ratified the Silver Agreement, the metal would not require any propping up by the United States' Government.

Mr. Morgenthau, according to the "Financial News" fears the market would immediately be overwhelmed with hoarded stocks from mines and the speculators' strong-rooms, if the Government took action as proposed. He frankly declared that the present agitation is not entirely disinterested one.

The epidemic of small-pox is raging since December last in Bhavnagar State. People are panic-stricken and more effective measures to cope with the evil are urgently requried.

SCHUSTER ON INDIA GOVT.'S TERMS

"Unable To Give Estimate Of Needed Amount At Present"

NEW DELHI, March 17.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry, the Deputy President occupied the Chair the whole day, as Sir Shanmukham Chetty had gone to Lahore.

Before the consideration of the Finance Bill was resumed, Mr. Gayaprasad Singh asked the following short notice questions;—

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a communique issued by the Bihar Government announcing that loans will be granted to private individuals for the repair or reconstruction of houses damaged or destroyed by the earthquake at the following rates.

(a) To those unable to borrow money otherwise than from Government-loans ordinarily not exceeding fifteen hudred Rupees bearing interest at 4-1/2 per cent after the first year, the loan being repayable in half-yearly instalments not less than ten or more than 16 in number and commencing 18 months after the first instalment on the the loan is paid and (b) To those ordinarily able to finance themselves but whose credit has been so impaired by earthquake that they are only able to borrow money otherwise than from Government on unusually high rates loans to be granted at 6-1/4 per cent; these loans being repayble in instalments spread over not less than 12 or more than 15 years.

Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of loan they are likely to grant to the Bihar Government and the terms theoeof?

TERMS TO BIHAR GOVERNMENT.

Sir George Schuster replying to questions said that the Government were unable to estimate the amount needed for the purpose, but whatever the amount, they had undertaken to place it at the disposal of the Bihar Government on following terms.

As regards loan advanced to small borrowers, money would be advanced for the first year free of interest and the cost of this would fall on central revenues. Thereafter, the interest charged to the Provincial Government would not exceed 4-1|2 per cent., but the Government of India hoped to borrow next year at a lower rate. Small borrowers would be charged 4-1|2 per cent. Losses incurred over bad debts in respect of the small borrower would be borne by the Government of India two-third and the Bihar Government one-third, but the profit made on the rate of interest on which the Government of India raised money and the Bihar Government lent to small borrower would go towards meeting bad debts.

As regards the substantial borrowers they would be charged 6-1|4 per cent. Risk of bad debts in their case would fall on the Bihar Government.

Mr. James, Sir Darcy Lindsay and Mr. Jadhav pointed out that the risk of losses in the case of a substantial borrower was less than in case of a poorer borrower. They asked why should interest be charged higher to the honest and more reliable borrower.

Sir George Schuster replied that in the case of the poor borrower ordinary commercial principle was not applied, and the major risk in bad debts was covered by the Government of India. Therefore, the rates offered were lower. In the case of more substantial borrower, the rate was settled entirely by the Bihar Government. The rate was certainly very reasonable compared with the rates prevailing in India, but the question was one for the Bihar Government and should be raised in the Bihar Council. He would forward all the questions and answers to the Bihar Government for their information.

Mr. G.P. Singh pointed out that the Nepal Government had offered more generous terms than the Government of India, which had better resources.

FREE GIFT.

Sir George Schuster replied that the Government of India had made a free gift of 180 lakhs already and had given longer period for repayment of debts than Nepal. Free grants had to be made owing to the fact that local bodies had not the power to raise money by taxes to construct buildings. If any money was not used from these free grants, the question of making gifts to individuals would be considered. At present, Government was unable to make any free gift at the cost of the general taxpayer to individuals.

Mr. Shafi Daudi suggested that the Government forest depots should be asked to provide forest produce free of cost or at a nominal cost to the Bihar stricken area.

Sir George Schuster replied that he would enquire into the matter and take it up with the Provincial Government.—A. P.

Plans To Kill Mussolini Divulged?

FOUR ANTI-FASCISTS ON TRIAL

ROME, March 16.

The four Anti-Fascists accused of plotting against the life of Signor Mussolini and exploding a bomb in St. Peters, appeared before a Special Tribunal to-day An armed militia of Black Shirts guarded the court.

The accused Ciancas declared that the exlosion of the bomb was merely an anti-Fascist demonstration and not intended to cause damage.

The explosion and subsequent proposal to kill Signor Mussolini by means of poison gas from a bomb placed in the chamber when Il Duce was attending a debate, were both arranged by Leonardo Bucciglioni and Cianca's elder brother Alberto during visits to Paris.

The penalty for conspiracy against the life of Il Duce is death.—Reuter.

DEWAS SENIOR REMAINS FIRM

Resolutely Follows Programme Of Self-Immolation

PONDICHERRY, March 17.

Although the 10th week is over, no settlement has been arrived at between the Maharaja of Dewas(Senior) and the paramount power.

Hence as announced through Doctor Joshi, the Maharaja's Chief Medical Attendant, in his telegram of March 3, His Highness the Maharaja is now resolutely following the programme of self-immolation which he laid down for himself sometime ago.—(United Press).

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Secretary to the Government of Bombay (General & Education Departments) sailed for England by the mail boat on Saturday on two years' leave.

FRANCE RETALIATES

Sequel To Increases In German Tariffs

PARIS, March 16.

Designed apparently and mainly as a retaliation to certain recent increases in German tariffs, a decree has been issued subjecting 57 commodities to the average tariff increase of 100 per cent

They include toys, chemicals, watches, clocks, many metallurgical tools, mechanical motor horns and asbestos goods.—Reuter.

PLOT TO POISON STORM TROOPS

Another Sensational Communist Trial Opens In Leipzig

BERLIN, Mar. 16.

The Reichstag fire trial was recalled in trial before the Supreme Court in Leipzig of six Communists who are charged with high treason and possession for criminal purposes of eight lbs. of potassium cyanide which is described by experts as "sufficient to poison 18,000 people."

The police officers, who gave evidence in the political part of the Reichstag fire trial, alleged that the accused planned to poison the food of the Storm Troops. The accused deny the guilt.

There are 20 witnesses in this case. The sentence is expected to-morrow.—Reuter's Special.

BURMA REBELLION RECALLED

"Rebel Leader" Faces Charge Of Waging War Against King

RANGOON, March 17.

The Burma rebellion was recalled yesterday when N. G. A. Aw said to be a rebel leader was produced before the headquarters Magistrate of Insein on the charge of waging war against His Majesty and committing various crimes including three murders.

The accused is alleged to have conspired with members of the "Galon Army" at Kanni and several other places and collected arms and ammunition to wage war. Po Lat one of the rebel leaders of Saya Sein's gang is also undergoing trial on the same charge at Insein.—A. P.

MOST UNFORTUNATE MAN IN INDIA

His Seven Sons Have Been Bitten By Mad Dog

AJMER, March 16.

Mr. Sanwal Pershad Kapoor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer, considers himself the most unfortunate man in India to-day.

He has seven sons and all of them have been bitten by a mad dog.

The dog which was killed immediately after its attack on the family had contracted hydrophobia, it appears, by a bite from another mad dog.

Mr. Sanwal Pershad Kapoor's children are now being treated in the local Railway Hospital.—A. P.

Muljee Centenary In Baroda

BARODA, March 17.

Under the auspices of Sahitya Sabha of Baroda, Karsandas Muljee Centenary celebrations will be held on March 19, under the presidentship of Raj Ratna S. V. Mukherjee.—United Press.

DANISH BOAT CAPSIZES

Many Fatalities Reported In Violent Gale Over British Isles

RUGBY, March 16.

A violent gale which in many parts was accompanied by severe snowstorms swept over British Isles yesterday.

A Danish fishing boat "Mehta" capsized when entering Wick harbour in Caithness, Scotland Rocket Corps was summoned and life boat launched, but no sign of the crew of four or six was found.

Accompanying the "Mehta" was a second Danish boat, and it is feared that two members of the crew were washed overboard.

As a result of good seamanship, however, the second vessel got safely away to sea again.

Bibby Liner Wrecked.

A Bibby liner "Herefordshire", (6,400 tons) while being towed to Clyde to be scrapped, broke away and drifted on to a rockey island near Cardigan where she was completely wrecked.

Four men who were on board were saved by Breeches buoy.

A fishguard life boat stood by and one of its crew was swept overboard and rescued unconscious.

Several minor shipping accidents also are reported.—B.O.W.

PLANE STRUCK BY VULTURE

CALCUTTA, March 17.

Struck by a large bird, believed to be a vulture, a plane piloted by Mr. B. L. Dhawan of the Dum Dum Aerodrome Staff was forced to land yesterday while on flight from Dacca to Calcutta.

The machine was not seriously damaged and Mr. Dhawan is expected to arrive at Calcutta to-day.

This is the 6th occasion in India when aeroplane accident was caused by a vulture.—(United Press).

SCHEME TO RESTRICT COAL PRODUCTION

CALCUTTA, March 17.

The need for a scheme restricting the production of coal designed to reestablish prices on a fair level and co-operation to achieve this object was urged by Mr. R. B. Whitehead, Chairman at the annual general meeting of the Indian Mining Association yesterday.

Details of such a scheme, he pointed out, had been put before the Government of India but the latter had declined to consider any scheme till the coal trade was unanimous on the subject.

Mr Whitehead declared that the attitude of certain members of the Indian Mining Federation to the question of seats in the proposed Restriction Committee prevented this unanimity.—(United Press).

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